

F.B.I. ROUNDUP HIT AS ATTACK ON PEACE MOVEMENT

Demands Rise for Rehearsing for '11'

— See Page 3 —



READY FOR CHICAGO is this dove-emblazoned airplane and its pilot, Paul Bellesen, 20-year-old Negro worker who will fly to Chicago Peace Congress June 29.

Flies 'Spirit of Peace' To the Peace Congress

SEATTLE, Wash.

A NEGRO YOUTH, 20-year-old Paul Bellesen of Everett, Wash., will pilot his own airplane, "Spirit of Peace" to the Chicago Peace Conference June 29-30 and July 1.

Bellesen, an Army and Coast Guard vet, figures it should take him 16 hours flying time, "allowing for head winds" to get his dove-emblazoned Fairchild PT-19A to the scene of the peace-festival. He will be one of some six or eight youth delegates from Washington State.

"I plan to start about an hour before sunrise and I'll probably have to set her down two or three times for gas," he says. "I've never made this long a flight before. But there's nothing to it—if you've got an airplane."

Bellesen's airplane, a sleek and sturdy looking two-seater open-cockpit job, will burn about

\$96 worth of high-test ethyl gasoline on the round trip, the youth figures. En route, he will seek the courtesy "guest tie-downs" usually accorded strange airplanes at most airports.

Is Bellesen excited about the Peace Congress? "I've been 'charged' ever since a group of young people first asked me to go," he declares, his voice and smile reflecting his eager anticipation. "I know it's going to be a great experience."

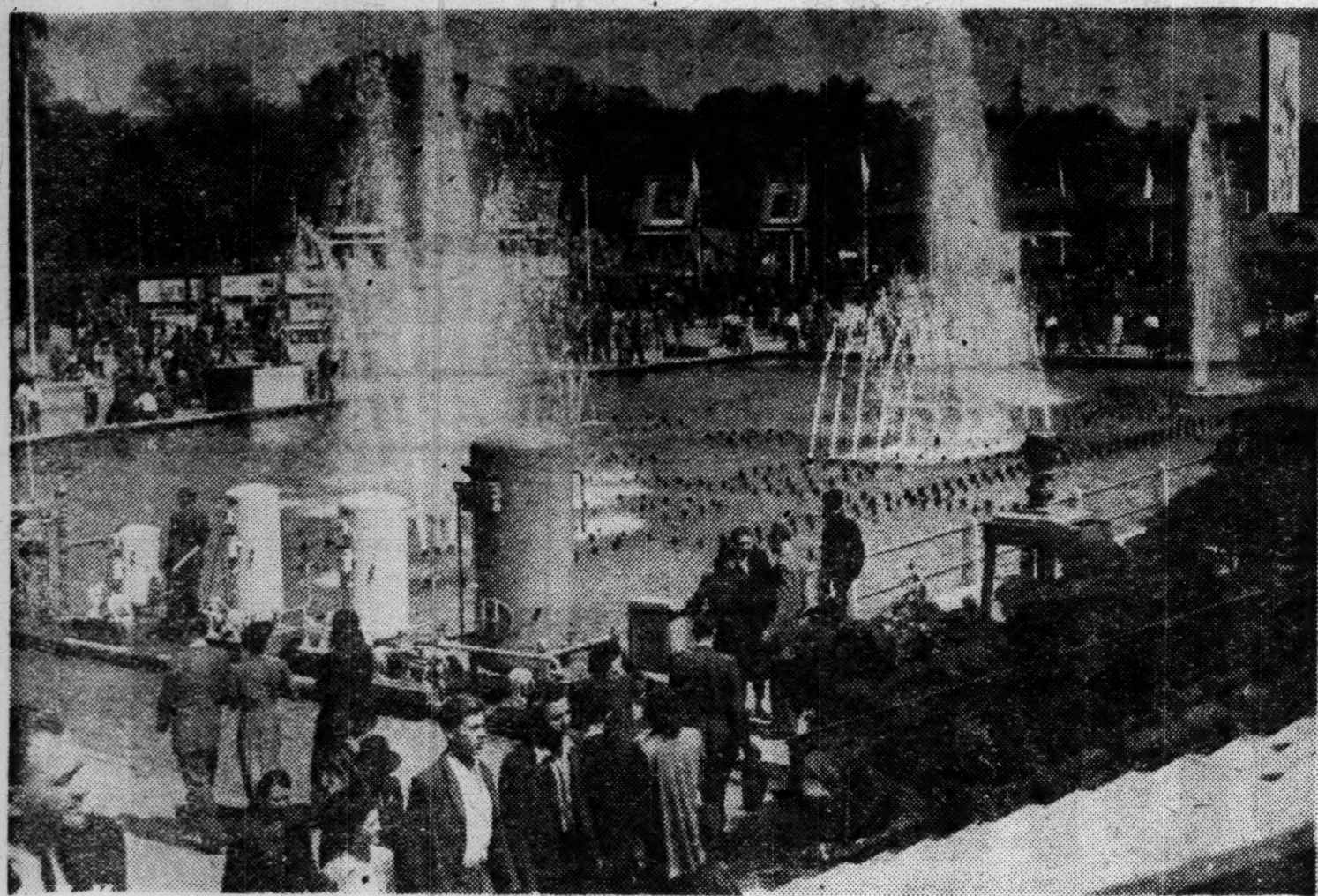
"I guess I've wanted to fly all my life. A couple of years ago I scraped some gold together, took my first lesson and fell in love with it," he explains.

Born in the sawmill city of Everett, young Bellesen attended grade and junior high school there. At North Junior High he ran the 100 yard dash. He served short hitches in the Army and Coast Guard. Discrimination and youth have made civilian jobs tough to get.

Conference Opens in Chicago Next Weekend

— See Page 4 —

OPEN INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA



52nd ANNUAL PRAGUE FAIR was this year a review of the achievements of Czechoslovakia's nationalized industries and the cooperative movement. All the peoples democracies had official exhibits this year, as did many private firms from England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Italy, Pakistan, Switzerland and Nigeria. The fair showed the technical help being given the peoples democracies by the Soviet Union as well as the achievements of these countries in furthering peace and the welfare of their people. The fair was attended by 1,400,000 people. The photo shows part of the exhibit grounds.

French CP Remains as Country's Biggest Party

By Joseph Starobin

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS have shown that it's possible to finagle electoral laws, and cheat the voters—but whether it's possible to govern a new Assembly or lead the French working people to war is another story. Edward Morrow, in the N. Y. Times, is reported here to have written that one result of the elections should be the formation of a "good twenty-five divisions" for the Atlantic Pact. Yes, the divisions may be formed. But will they fight?

The three Center parties appear to have returned to power, but only if they pay hostage to what is called here the "fourth force"—which is the classic Right led by the old Munichmen such as Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier, who in turn will only be biding their time before coming to some kind of deal with General Charles de Gaulle.

But the Center—composed of the Socialists, the Radical bloc, and the Catholic Republicans (MRP)—will have a minority of more than 311 in the new Assembly of 627 deputies only thanks to a plain and simple electoral fraud. This was the abolition of proportional representation in all departments except the two of Greater Paris and a few overseas areas. That is, the alliance of the Center and sometimes the Rightist parties worked out in such a way that if their combined lists got 51 percent of the votes, they divided all the seats. Only where the combined lists failed to get this 51 percent did proportional representation prevail.

IN THIS FASHION, a string of minority parties succeeded in one-third of the electoral areas in walking away with all the seats—disfranchising millions of the opposition. Even so, the Socialists and Radicals only managed to hold their votes, while the Catholic Republicans lost heavily. It was only through the alliance with the fourth group—the so-called independents—that a majority of seats

in the Assembly will be maintained. Nobody in France could defend such a trickery by logic or justice. But it goes by the name of "democracy" nevertheless.

BUT ON BALANCE, the Communist showing was impressive, very impressive. They will probably retain their standing as the largest single party in the country. It must be recalled that the present atmosphere is very different from 1946 when Maurice Thorez was vice-premier and when the dreams of a really new democratic and progressive France were still young and fresh.

Moreover, these five million votes represent something a bit different than the Italian Left bloc. Each vote was a vote for the Communist Party, not a Socialist-Communist coalition. Each vote was a defi to the intense propaganda both from the powerful French ruling class and its Wall Street mentors. Each person who voted Communist knew he or she was voting for a Party which the new Rightist government may try to outlaw in a few months.

By percentage, it appears the Communists will have 26 percent with 28.6 percent in 1946. In terms of what they represent of the men and women who do the work in France and without whom it is not going to be possible to make war. And they will not make war.

AS FOR THE DEGAULLIST RPF, it did not by any means enjoy a popular sweep. In fact, it got fewer votes than in the municipal elections of 1947. (It did not exist as a party in 1946). In terms of

percentages, the deGaullists were running about 21 percent; in terms of seats they will probably have close to 120 on their own line, which is far less than had been predicted.

But what will happen now, is a struggle between the deGaullists and the Right-Center coalition and if deGaulle gets the active backing of the Department of State (which now has two cards to play) a whole section of the so-called "independents" making up the Center majority will swing toward deGaulle. They were concealed deGaullists anyway. This struggle is overlaid with all kinds of factional issues, since deGaulle is seeking to gain power on his own terms. But this struggle, plus the principled opposition of the sizeable Communist bloc, is likely to make the new Assembly a pretty fragile affair, almost ungovernable. And if the Constitution is revised, and new measures taken against the Left, there could be new elections soon.

ONE THING IS PLAIN. The workingclass has largely held firm for the Communists. The right-wing, neo-fascist sector of France has crystallized around deGaulle. And in between are the groupings of men who will not bar the way to fascism, but definitely assist its advance. The outlook is therefore one of grim, tense, and continuing struggle in France, where bourgeois democracy is running its classic and fatal course.

But what of the common people? What of the Socialist or Catholic workers who don't want more taxes, more divisions for the army, more of the grinding poverty which the Atlantic Pact intensifies? To them, the Communists make the appeal for unity on behalf of peace and national salvation.

There was one poster which appeared late in the campaign, and it told the whole story. It showed Paris—with the luminous cathedral of Notre Dame in the background. And the legend said: "Paris took 2,000 years to build—shall it be destroyed in a second?" That is the question the Communists are asking in France.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

French voters upset the newly-revised timetable of the war camp last Sunday. In balloting for a new National Assembly with 625 deputies, an estimated 90 percent of the 24,419,000 eligible voters in the 151 constituencies of metropolitan France and the French colonies made their choices of 4,100 candidates in 801 party



DUCLOS

Of these, incomplete returns showed 4,905,008 voters had selected Communist Party candidates, making the Communists again the party receiving the largest number of popular votes. Closest runner-up to the Communists were the DeGaullists, which received 3,614,878 votes, or nearly one and one-third million votes fewer than the Communists. Other parties: Socialists, 2,526,344; Popular Republicans, 2,102,993; Radical Socialists, 2,007,830; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 2,049,113. These returns are only for 17 million voters; complete returns are expected to shove up the Communist total to from 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 votes, or several hundred thousand less than they received in the 1948 elections.

Reviewing this report, the political bureau of the Communist Party declared that the elections were a "substantial victory," taking into account the fact that the previous high vote of 5,500,000 in 1946 came in a totally different period. To Wall Street imperialism, the vote was a disaster. As Raymond Cartier, Washington correspondent of the Paris-Match, cabled shortly before the elections: "The highest placed members of the State Department . . . believe the French National elections to be more serious for them and more decisive than the MacArthur affair! More than five million (for the Communists), disaster; between four and five million—serious defeat; between three and four million—modest success; less than three million—victory."

Yet, Wall Street might get some consolation from the effects of the election rigging which it imposed upon the French people. Under the new electoral law, according to the incomplete returns, the DeGaullists will receive 112 seats in the National Assembly; the Communists, 103; the Socialists 98; Popular Republicans, 93; Radicals, 89; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 97. This means that to elect one Communist deputy it required 47,621 votes; one DeGaullist, 32,275 votes; one Socialist, 25,758 votes; one Popular Republican, 22,612; one Radical Socialist, 22,559; one Independent-Peasant-Rightist, 21,124 votes.

Other important developments abroad included the usual sensational "victories" claimed by Gen. Ridgway's headquarters. Bitter warfare was raging in Korea, the Koreans were using more aerial power, the war of maneuver spread across the country, the United States forces were continuing to inch ahead. But most interesting was the report that U. S. troops were clearing the 38th Parallel strip of all civilians. In preparation for what? . . .



THOREZ

See Whitewash in Murder of Negro

THE GRAND JURY proceedings were secret. But it was no secret that for 10 days, in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn courtroom, the eye-witnesses—one after another—brought in the sworn facts that proved Henry Fields Jr., Negro father of four small children, had been murdered by a Brownsville cop.

Ranged on the side of justice were the facts, arraigned in a staggering weight of evidence—and the people, Negro and white, united in an unprecedented mass movement to end police brutality in Brooklyn.

Ranged against them, sweating, chewing cigar stubs, looking for loopholes, were the politicians who had the job of setting up the whitewash for Patrolman Samuel Appelbaum, the 73rd Precinct Negro-hating cop who killed Fields with a single shot after a minor traffic accident May 26.

THIS IS HOW Fields was killed as William Barnes, of 1965 Bergen St., swore to the facts:

"On May 26, 1951, at about 4:45 p.m. . . . I saw two cars coming up Osborn St. toward Liberty Ave. One of the cars was a gray car and the other was a police car. When the gray car almost got to the corner, the police car came and rammed into his left fender. . . .

"The fellow in the gray car (Henry Fields, Jr.) got out of his car, closed his door and was looking at this front left side of his car. Just as this colored fellow had turned around and took two or three steps, this cop got out of his car with his gun in his hand

and shot him in the back of the head.

"I saw the cop take out his gun and point it at the back of the man and then fire. I did not hear the cop say anything to the colored man before he raised his gun and shot him. The cop was about 15 feet away from the man when he shot him.

"After the shot, the colored man put his hands behind his head and fell down in front of his car on his left side and lay still. . . . I saw the cop go over to the man he had just shot and turn his body over with his foot.

"I looked at the colored man lying on the ground in front of his car and I saw blood coming out of his head in the back. He breathed one time and didn't move any more. . . .

IT IS KNOWN that at least 12 witnesses testified to those stark facts. But as The Worker went to press, the Grand Jury still had made no public presentment on the murder of Henry Fields, Jr. The door was still open. To close it against criminal whitewash, Bishop Reginald Barrow and Rev. A. D. Reeves, co-chairmen of the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1,000, appealed to all fair-minded citizens to wire Mayor Impellerter at once urging compensation for Mrs. Alberta Fields and prosecution of the cop who murdered her husband.

South African Workers Flogged to Make Them Work Harder

JOHANNESBURG (ALN).—Willem Peters, a white South African farm foreman, disclosed at the trial of his employer, Max Mann, that he was given specific instructions to beat African laborers to make them work faster. Mann owns two farms in Transvaal province. On one farm there were between 70 and 80 workers whom Peters beat on Mann's orders. Mann gave similar instructions to native foremen, some of whom carried whips and strips of car tires. Peters himself had a whip which he carried as he rode horseback among the African laborers.

JUSTICE DOUGLAS' OPINION

(Continued from Page 3)

the diverse creeds and cultures of the world.

There comes a time when even speech loses its constitutional immunity. Speech—innocuous one year may at another time fan such destructive flames that it must be halted in the interests of the safety of the Republic. That is the meaning of the clear and present danger test. When conditions are so critical that there will be no time to avoid the evil that the speech threatens, it is time to call a halt. Otherwise, free speech which is the strength of the Nation will be the cause of its destruction.

Yet free speech is the rule, not the exception. The restraint to be constitutional must be based on more than fear, on more than passionate opposition against the speech, on more than a revolted dislike for its contents. There must be some immediate injury to society that is likely if speech is allowed.

The nature of Communism as a force on the world scene would, of course, be relevant to the issue of clear and present danger of petitioners' advocacy within the United States. But the primary consideration is the strength and tactical position of petitioners and their converts in this country. On that there is no evidence in the record. If we are to take judicial notice of the threat of Communists within the nation, it should not be difficult to conclude that as a political party they are of little consequence. Communists in this country have never made a respectable or serious showing in any election. I would doubt that there is a village, let alone a city or county or state which the Commu-

nists could carry. Communism in the world scene is no bogey-man; but Communists as a political faction or party in this country plainly is. Communism has been so thoroughly exposed in this country that it has been crippled as a political force. Free speech has destroyed it as an effective political party. It is inconceivable that those who went up and down this country preaching the doctrine of revolution which petitioners espouse would have any success. In days of trouble and confusion when bread lines were long, when the unemployed walked the streets, when people were starving, the advocates of a short-cut by revolution might have a chance to gain adherents. But today there are no such conditions. The country is not in despair; the people know Soviet Communism; the doctrine of Soviet revolution is exposed in all of its ugliness and the American people want none of it.

How it can be said that there is a clear and present danger that this advocacy will succeed is, therefore, a mystery. Some nations less resilient than the United States, where illiteracy is high and where democratic traditions are only budding, might have to take drastic steps and jail these men for merely speaking their creed. But in America they are miserable merchants of unwanted ideas; their wares remain unsold. The fact that their ideas are abhorrent does not make them powerful.

The political impotence of the Communists in this country does not, of course, dispose of the problem. Their numbers; their positions in industry and government; the extent to which they have in fact infiltrated the police, the armed services, transportation, stevedoring, power plants, munitions works, and other critical places—these facts all bear on the

likelihood that their advocacy of the Soviet theory of revolution will endanger the Republic. But the record is silent on these facts. If we are to proceed on the basis of judicial notice, it is impossible for me to say that the Communists in this country are so potent or so strategically deployed that they must be suppressed for their speech. I could not so hold unless I were willing to conclude that the activities in recent years of committees of Congress, of the Attorney General, or labor unions, of state legislatures, and of Loyalty Boards were so futile as to leave the country on the edge of grave peril. To believe that petitioners and their following are placed in such critical positions as to endanger the Nation is to believe the incredible. It is safe to say that the followers of the creed of Soviet Communism are known to the FBI; that in case of war with Russia they will be picked up overnight as were all prospective saboteurs at the commencement of World War II; that the invisible army of petitioners is the best known, the most beset, and the least thriving of any fifth column in history. Only those held by fear and panic could think otherwise.

This is my view if we are to act on the basis of judicial notice. But the mere statement of the opposing views indicates how important it is that we know the facts before we act. Neither prejudice nor hate nor senseless fear should be the basis of this solemn act. Free speech—the glory of our system of government—should not be sacrificed on anything less than plain and objective proof of danger that the evil advocated is imminent. On this record no one can say that petitioners and their converts are in such a strategic position as to have even the slightest chance of achieving their aims.

The First Amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech." The Constitution provides no exception. This does not mean, however, that the Nation need hold its hand until it is in such weakened condition that there is no time to protect itself from incitement to revolution. Seditious conduct can always be punished. But the command of the First

Amendment is so clear that we should not allow Congress to call a halt to free speech except in the extreme case of peril from the speech itself. The First Amendment makes confidence in the common sense of our people and in their maturity of judgment the great postulate of our democracy. Its philosophy is that violence is rarely, if ever, stopped by denying civil liberties to those advocating resort to force. The First Amendment reflects the philosophy of Jefferson "that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order." The political censor has no place in our public debates. Unless and until extreme and necessitous circumstances are shown our aim should be to keep speech unfettered and to allow the processes of law to be invoked only when the provocateurs among us move from speech to action.

Want Ellis' Cartoons

A portfolio of the powerful political cartoons created by Fred Ellis, the Daily Worker's cartoonist since it was founded 26 years ago, is being prepared.

Some cartoons, however, are required to fill out the collection, and Ellis is appealing to all readers and collectors who have original cartoons and previous collections of his cartoons to send them to him in care of the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St.

In particular Ellis requires "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," a collection of the cartoons made by Ellis during the five years of the campaign to free the two labor martyrs. He also requires any of the "Red Cartoons" booklets published in 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929.

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5,000 DELEGATES TO ATTEND PEACE CONGRESS IN CHICAGO

(Continued from page 4)

shed and the abnormal in our lit- white, in the fact that the most seasoned fighters against oppression, the Negro people, are a major factor at all levels of the APC. Said Thomas Richardson, APC co-director:

"The Peace Congress will de-

Shopper's Guide

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monstrate the awareness of millions of Americans that the common effort of all sections of the American people, Negro and white, is necessary to achieve the peace and freedom all of us desire."

The best estimates show that of the 5,000 delegates, 2,000 will be trade unionists. Some 1,500 will be Negro and 2,000 will be women. Approximately six to seven hundred will be members of national groups, and 1,500 will be youth.

★
SEVERAL HUNDRED FAMILIES are expected to bring their children to the Peace Congress, and special arrangements are being made for supervised zoo, museum and playground trips. From Portland, Ore., will come a carload including a railroad worker, a longshoreman and two lumber workers.

There will be miners from the Kentucky coalfields, a stump farmer from Noxon, Mont., a Negro poet from Los Angeles,

Three Jewish youth choruses from Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago will gather here and perform as one. A large group of Spanish-speaking delegates will arrive from the Southwest. A "Mambo" orchestra and dance team is coming from New York. Representatives from Madison, Wis., will bring credentials from the co-op movement. Montana will send a Presbyterian minister and a leader of the Farmers' Union.

It's clear that the credentials' committee of the Congress will have the job of cataloging a cross section of America, rich and diverse in the many backgrounds, the interests, the political viewpoints to be represented here.

The only common thread that will bind these delegates is their intense desire for peace and freedom, their understanding that "Peace is America's Best Defense."

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5,000 Demonstrate Against Wage Freeze

THE PENT-UP OPPOSITION of the city's shop workers against the government's wage freeze was uncorked in a giant picket line thrown around the Federal Building, 30 St. and Ninth Ave., where the area's wage freezers are housed.

Five thousand workers came from their shops Wednesday afternoon and marched around the Federal building for an hour with placards demanding the melting of the employer-dictated wage freeze.

Organized by the United Labor Action Committee, the anti-wage-freeze demonstration was capped by a street meeting at which pickets drew up a ten-point program of action to widen the fight against the war-motivated pay curb.

THE PROGRAM included appeals to all unions in the city to take action against the freeze, to conduct meetings in all shops and workers' communities, place advertisements and program radio and television shows against the freeze. Delegations to top labor officials, and to congressmen were also proposed.

Electrical workers, caught in the freeze that has thus far barred wage increases won several months ago, stopped work at 3:30 p.m. to march on the line. They came from the American Safety Razor, Johnson Machine, Electro-

Plating, Continental Silver, Universal Camera, Everbest Engineering, Starrett Radio and other machine shops and plants in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Fur, distributive, office, furniture, needle, public and other workers joined the line after work. Strikers at the Medical Arts Hospital, members of the Hospital and Medical Employees Union, Local 444, came dressed in their white uniforms.

AT THE STREET MEETING, chaired by Charles Fay, president of United Electrical Workers Local 475, the pickets adopted a resolution calling for the elimination of the wage freeze and restoration of collective bargaining. The resolution said the wage freeze has resulted "in an impossible economic situation for wage earners throughout the country who cannot cope with the high cost of eating or living while their wages are strictly tied."

Bernard Minter of Local 140, CIO United Furniture Workers, explained, "the bosses are using the government machine to do to us what they can't do in the shops."

Open Drive for Real Price Controls

WHILE CONGRESS was working hand in glove with the big packers this week to keep meat prices at record high levels, housewives were keeping hands off the artificially over-priced short supplies.

By a vote of 12 to 11, the House Banking Committee canceled the remaining two of the three price rollbacks scheduled by the Office of Price Stabilization to which the packers and large cattle raisers are objecting. The present meat "shortage" is nothing else than a scheme by the meat industry to break even the weak government ceilings. Under the OPS plan three rollbacks in beef prices were supposed to save the consumer 10 cents a pound by October.

The first of three rollbacks went into effect May 19, with the other two slated for Aug. 1 and Oct. 1. The House body voted into the new defense production bill which expires at the end of this month that "no ceiling shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below 90 percent of that received (by grade) by producers on May 19, 1951." In plain English, it means no rollbacks and continued spiraling prices.

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED BEEF in New York's wholesale market this week were less than half of normal, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, they were in ample supply, despite packers' schemes, because housewives were shunning beef at present prices. Packers had hoped that the "shortage" would force prices to break out of their ceilings and into black markets.

Pre-Summer SALE

25% off

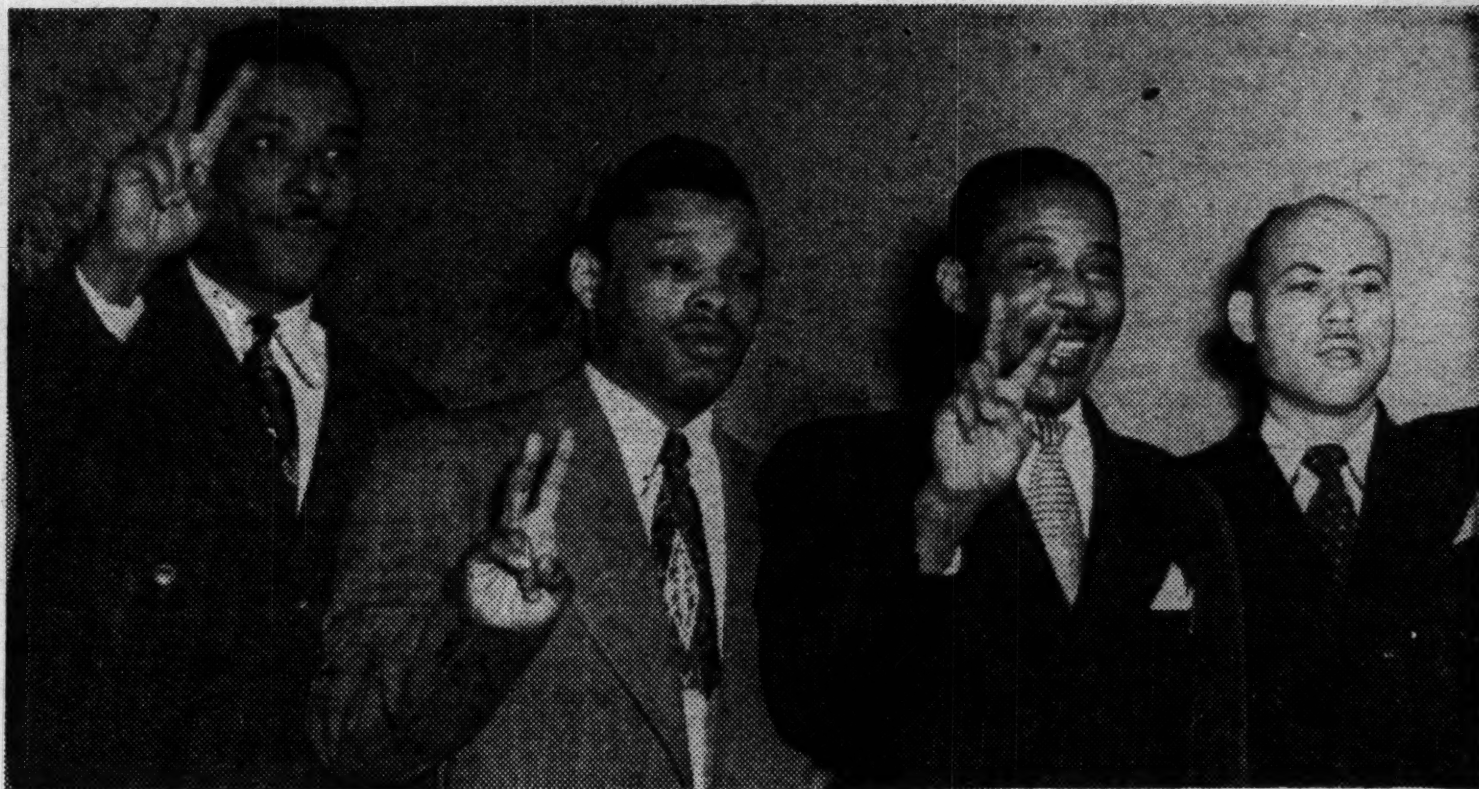
FINE REPRODUCTIONS
Custom Mats and Frames

44th ST. GALLERY
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Open Daily: 10:45 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

ASK AUSTRALIA KILL ANTI-LABOR LAW

MELBOURNE (ALN). — The Australian Council of Trade Unions has voted to ask Prime Minister Menzies to repeal two sections of the Crime act. The sections provide for severe penalties against unionists who take part in strikes affecting trade and commerce between the Australian states and between Australia and overseas countries. The law stands as a menace to Australian dockworkers who are refusing to handle ships coming from the strikebound ports of New Zealand.



TWO MORE TO FREE, the four freed Negroes in the Trenton Six trial signal as they won freedom in their trial. They are (left to right): McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and James Thorpe. Their two fellow defendants still to be freed are Ralph Cooper and Collis English.

The Worker Pioneered In Fight for Trenton 6

By Abner W. Berry

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BY THE TIME in July, 1949, when the case reached the State Supreme Court on appeal, it was known as "The Jersey Scottsboro Case." In the meantime, the progressive weekly National Guardian had publicized the case and exposed the fact that all evidence pointed to the defendants' innocence. A dispatch by the Guardian reporter, William Rueben, in Reynold's News in England appeared under the headline, "They Must Die Because They Are Black." United Press picked it up and overnight the Trenton Six case became known for the first time to millions in the United States.

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And in that spirit the fight to free the Trenton Two goes on.

Stall 40-Hour Week For Transit Workers

STRONG INDICATIONS that the Mayor's newest transit fact-finding committee was stalling off the establishment of the 40-hour work week for the city's 42,000 transit workers came this week after a quickie hearing.

One day after the three-member committee of big businessmen heard the CIO Transport Workers Union appeal for speed to end the three-year chain of broken promises to the subway and surface line workers, the fact-finders issued private statements indicating that they were thinking of setting a Jan. 1, 1952, or even later, starting date for the work week reduction.

THE COMMITTEE indicated in private talks with newspapermen, they would seek to make certain that the TWU would accept all the "economies" and speed-up work schedules sought by the Board of Transportation.

The union had proposed July 1 for the establishment of the 40-hour week, at pay now received for 48 hours work, plus a ten percent cost-of-living wage increase. It was set to strike on July 1 unless the promised work week was reduced.

IN A QUICK turnabout late last week after a series of secret meetings with Edward C. Maguire, Mayor Impellitteri's labor aide, TWU President Michael Quill called off the scheduled strike and accepted the appointment of the

new set of fact-finders, two of whom had been members of the 1950 fact-finding board.

They were Theodore Kheel, corporation lawyer and the city's impartial chairman in transit disputes, and Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Gyroscope Corp. The third member was William J. McCormack, president of a cement and sand company, and former president of the Comprehensive and First Ave. Bus Co.

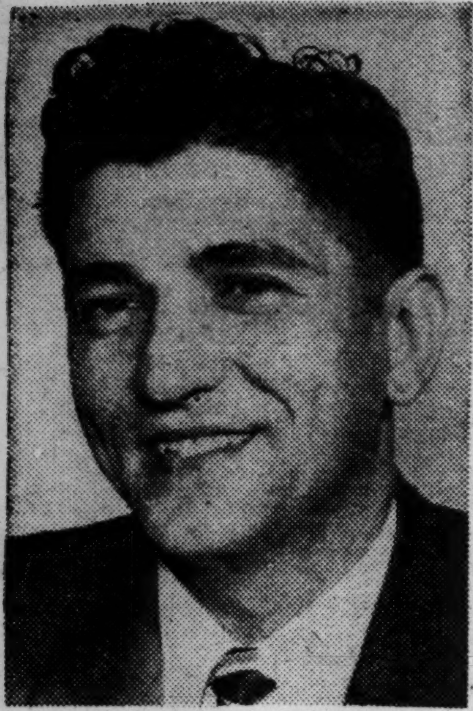
Morgan and McCormack were booed by 1,000 TWU shop chairmen and officials at a special union meeting, and were defended by Quill who said that the two big businessmen could be expected to give some consideration to the transit workers despite their anti-union hatred. Quill said McCormack would be all right now because he had no qualms about "spending other people's money."

QUILL'S reassurances, however did not stand up too long. The fact-finders heeded the plea of the Board of Transportation, which said that it would go deeply into debt if the transit workers were placed on a 40-hour week.

They accepted the views of the Transportation Board which has used every trick in the trade to bar the 40-hour week to the 42,000 workers, and applied some of the same stalling tactics developed by the board.



American Premiere, Saturday, June 30th
New Soviet Color Film: "FAR FROM MOSCOW"



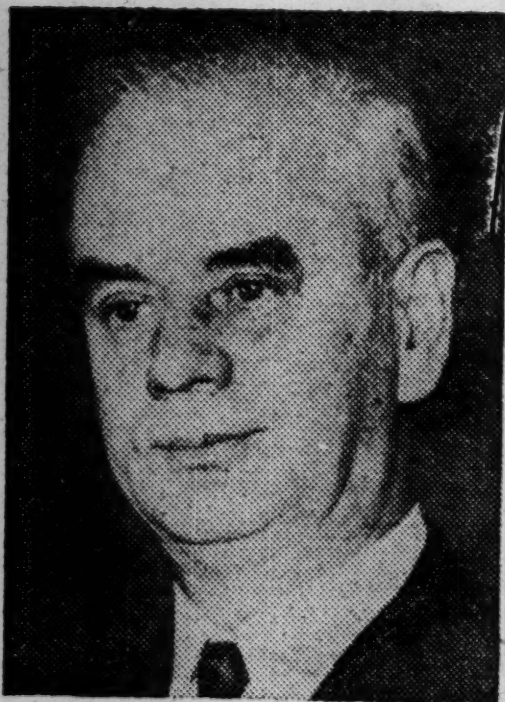
CARL STELLATO



WILLIAM HOOD



REV. CHAS. A. HILL



PHILIP MURRAY



JOHN L. LEWIS

FORD LOCAL FETE HEARS PEACE PLEA

DEARBORN.—A publicity employee of Ford Local 600 UAW told newsmen here that U.S. Senator Johnson who sponsored a resolution to end the war in Korea on July 28, will not speak as previously announced at the 10th anniversary rally of the local this Saturday at 3 P.M. outside union headquarters.

Last week a press conference in the local one of the top officials announced Johnson was to be invited. Since that time someone change the schedule and the main speaker being billed is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Other speakers are Frank Mar-

tel, local AFL head, Rev. Charles A. Hill, well-known Negro leader who played a big part in assisting Ford workers organize.

Local President Carl Stellato told the reporters that the invitation was extended because support for the peace resolution is one of the union's most urgent concerns.

The charge by UAW Interna-

tional President Walter Reuther that Local 600 is indulging in "political maneuvering" was hotly contested by the local's vice-president, Pat Rice.

"Is it political maneuvering to fight for peace?" Rice demanded.

He charged that high prices, layoffs, increasing speedup are all

due to the war program which Reuther supports.

"Perhaps that's why Reuther is afraid to appear before our members," Rice suggested.

Earlier, Stellato had told a meeting of the Local 600 General Council that if Reuther didn't think peace was necessary to protect the Ford workers and their jobs, then the Ford Local did.

Johnson is expected to appear in Masonic Temple at noon Saturday before a luncheon gathering of officers and committeemen from AFL, CIO and independent Michigan union locals. Then, at 3 p.m., he is expected to address the mass meeting of 50,000 outside the Ford plant.

LOCAL 208 BACKS JOHNSON PLAN

DETROIT.—Approval of the Johnson peace proposal was voted unanimously at a membership meeting of UAW Local 208. John Reynolds, local president, backed the resolution.

SENDOFF FETE FOR PEACE DELEGATES

DETROIT.—A "Grand Sendoff" meeting for delegates to the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace in Chicago has been arranged for Tuesday, June 26, at 8:30 p.m. at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road.

Speakers are Sender Garlin, associate editor of the New World Review, and James Walker, director of the FEPC drive for the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council. The Jacob Shaefer Youth Chorus will entertain.

EAST SIDE COUNCIL BACKS PEACE BID

DETROIT.—The East Side Peace Committee held a peace meeting at Briggs Local 742 Hall to press the drive for the Johnson Resolution for cease-fire in Korea. Council members have had favorable response from at least 95 percent of the East Siders approached for signatures on petitions addressed to Senators Moody and Ferguson backing the proposal.

MANY PLAN TO ATTEND CONGRESS IN CHICAGO

DETROIT.—Registrations for the National Peace Congress on June 29, 30, July 1 are coming steadily in to the offices of the Michigan Peace Council, 1319 Broadway, WO 4-9273. The council is equipped to answer inquiries regarding transportation and accommodations. Many family groups are planning to attend, inasmuch as the organizers of the huge meeting are arranging day care for small children.

The newly-founded Michigan Youth Committee for Peace alone plans to send 50 delegates to the congress. Hundreds of others are coming from trade union locals and units, church and fraternal groups in Detroit, Flint and elsewhere. Individuals by the score are attending on their own.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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Local 600 Asks for Unity On Issues Facing Workers

DEARBORN.—UAW President Walter Reuther says the auto workers shall not go to hear U. S. Senator Edwin Johnson, CIO President Phil Murray, Mine Union President John L. Lewis, Rev. Charles A. Hill and Frank Martel, AFL chief, all of whom are scheduled to speak Saturday, June 23, at 3 p.m. outside Ford Local.

Naturally with Sen. Johnson, sponsor of a Senate peace resolution to cease fire in Korea, being one of the speakers, the local war-mongering press is happy to print Reuther's attempted gag of the auto workers at Ford's and elsewhere.

Because of Reuther's attempt to gag the workers, the rally has become the hottest issue among the rank and file workers, who say they are going to be in Dearborn en masse.

Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, said the demonstration was against high prices, runaway shop, speedup, for backing of the Johnson resolution and support to FEPC. The tenth anniversary of a union contract at Ford's being celebrated this week is a fitting occasion for calling on workers everywhere to unite and fight for such a program, Stellato said.

In a press conference at Ford Local, Stellato, flanked by his fellow officers—Pat Rice, vice-president; William Hood, recording secretary; W. G. Grant, financial secretary—said that any rumors on dope stories that the biggest local in the UAW had any intention of leaving the UAW was a pack of lies designed to cover up the real issues.

"We are staying in the UAW to help make it a progressive union,"

said Stellato, "and those who talk of secession into District 50 are out of their head. But in order to avoid getting out here before the Ford workers and talking about the issues, these lie merchants peddle these splitting lies."

Asked what he meant about making the UAW progressive, Stellato said some examples would be to get out and fight for a city FEPC ordinance here. Rice, local vice-president, said: Getting out and backing the Johnson peace resolution.

All of the local officers said that they were not interested in a fight with Reuther, that fighting to stop layoffs, speedup, discrimination, fighting for peace and peacetime production took up all their time.

The officers of Ford Local who all participated in a discussion with the 12 newspaper reporters

present presented a program that generally covered these major issues:

• **PEACE:** Back the Johnson resolution, wipe out all regulations such as X and W and all credit restrictions, roll back prices to pre-Korean levels, cut the price of cars.

• **SPEEDUP:** A special committee of the local has been set up to combat speedup; several weeks ago the Ford leaders issued some 50,000 leaflets telling the workers how to fight speedup.

• **FEPC:** The Ford Local has taken the lead in the fight for helping to get the 50,000 signatures for a city FEPC.

Some 2,000 shop stewards are being invited to a luncheon at 12 noon the same day as the rally in the Masonic Temple, where the labor leaders will also speak.

LABOR PITCHES IN TO FILL FEPC PETITIONS

DETROIT.—The initiative petition for enactment of a Fair Employment Practices ordinance in Detroit was supported last week by the Tool and Die unit of Local 600, representing 4,700 members.

The unit, comprising mostly male, white workers, took exception to mounting discrimination in employment against women, Negroes and other minority groups.

Attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., lambasted Detroit News red-baiting of the FEPC campaign in a letter published by the News.

His own interest in FEPC, he said, is of long standing and not "Communist-inspired," as a News editorial had claimed. He denied the News' charge that the Communists are not really interested in eradicating discrimination and

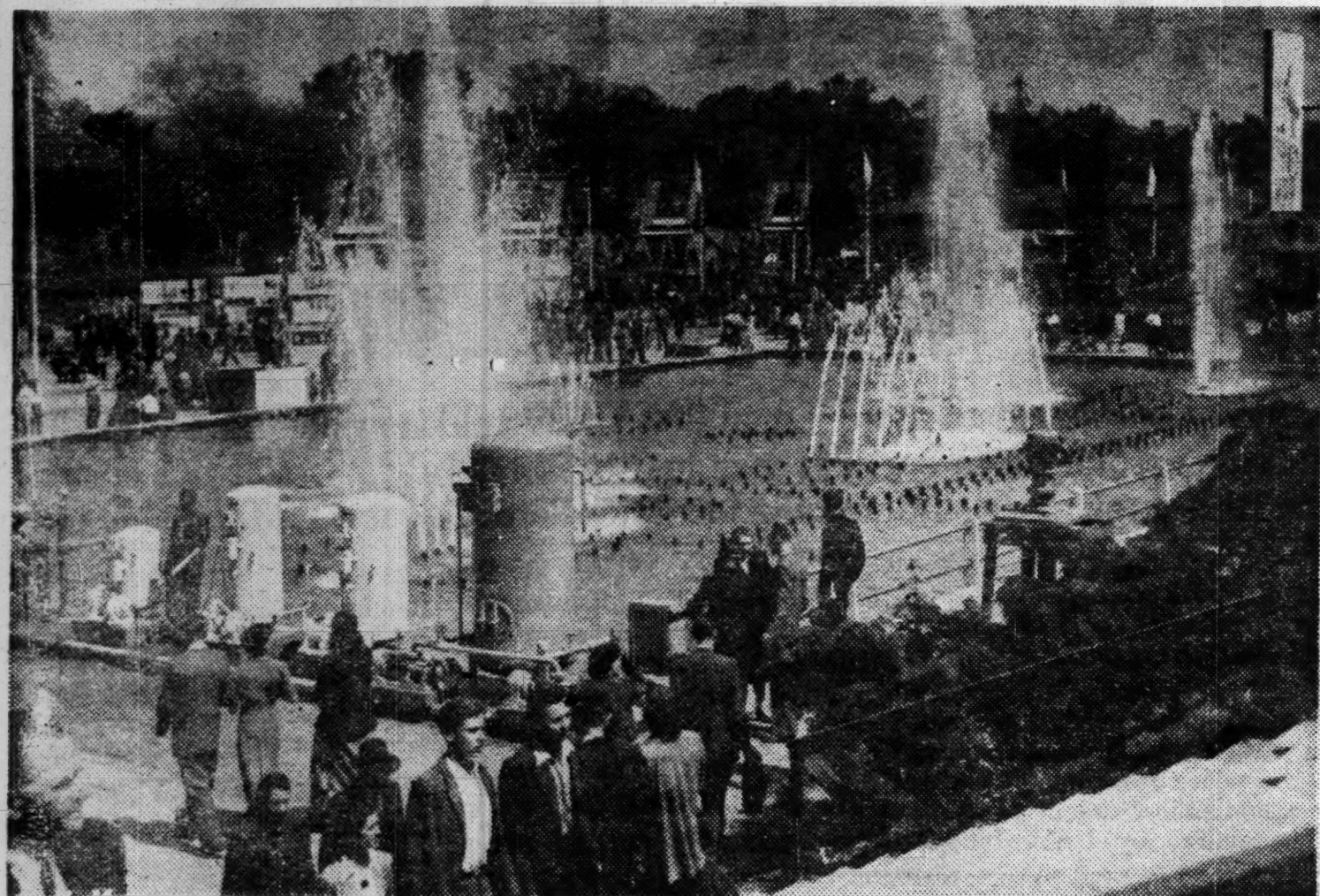
said he wished he could say the same for the major parties.

About to leave Detroit to serve a four-month federal prison term for having defended the 11 Communists' right to freedom of speech and advocacy, Crockett concluded:

"I shall take with me the consolation that the workers of Detroit, the real friends and well-wishers of FEPC — Communists and non-Communists alike — will insure the success of the current Detroit FEPC Initiative Campaign. And I shall return in November to help write FEPC into law."

The campaign is being spearheaded by the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, 260 East Vernor, WO 2-6070. Petitions are available at that office. Chairman of the drive is James Walker, well known Negro UAW leader.

OPEN INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA



The 52nd ANNUAL PRAGUE FAIR was this year a review of the achievements of Czechoslovakia's nationalized industries and the cooperative movement. All the peoples democracies had official exhibits this year, as did many private firms from England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Italy, Pakistan, Switzerland and Nigeria. The fair showed the technical help being given the peoples democracies by the Soviet Union as well as the achievements of these countries in furthering peace and the welfare of their people. The fair was attended by 1,400,000 people. The photo shows part of the exhibit grounds.

French CP Remains as Country's Biggest Party

By Joseph Starobin

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS have shown that it's possible to finagle electoral laws, and cheat the voters—but whether it's possible to govern a new Assembly or lead the French working people to war is another story. Edward Morrow, in the N. Y. Times, is

reported here to have written that one result of the elections should be the formation of a "good twenty-five divisions" for the Atlantic Pact. Yes, the divisions may be formed. But will they fight?

The three Center parties appear to have returned to power, but only if they pay hostage to what is called here the "fourth force"—which is the classic Right led by the old Munichmen such as Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier, who in turn will only be biding their time before coming to some kind of deal with General Charles de Gaulle.

But the Center—composed of the Socialists, the Radical bloc, and the Catholic Republicans (MRP)—will have a minority of more than 311 in the new Assembly of 627 deputies only thanks to a plain and simple electoral fraud. This was the abolition of proportional representation in all departments except the two of Greater Paris and a few overseas areas. That is, the alliance of the Center and sometimes the Rightist parties worked out in such a way that if their combined lists got 51 percent of the votes, they divided all the seats. Only where the combined lists failed to get this 51 percent did proportional representation prevail.

IN THIS FASHION, a string of minority parties succeeded in one-third of the electoral areas in walking away with all the seats—disfranchising millions of the opposition. Even so, the Socialists and Radicals only managed to hold their votes, while the Catholic Republicans lost heavily. It was only through the alliance with the fourth group—the so-called independents—that a majority of seats

in the Assembly will be maintained. Nobody in France could defend such a trickery by logic or justice. But it goes by the name of "democracy" nevertheless.

BUT ON BALANCE, the Communist showing was impressive, very impressive. They will probably retain their standing as the largest single party in the country. It must be recalled that the present atmosphere is very different from 1946 when Maurice Thorez was vice-premier and when the dreams of a really new democratic and progressive France were still young and fresh.

Moreover, these five million votes represent something a bit different than the Italian Left bloc. Each vote was a vote for the Communist Party, not a Socialist-Communist coalition. Each vote was a defi to the intense propaganda both from the powerful French ruling class and its Wall Street mentors. Each person who voted Communist knew he or she was voting for a Party which the new Rightist government may try to outlaw in a few months.

By percentage, it appears the Communists will have 26 percent with 28.6 percent in 1946. In terms of what they represent of course, these are the votes of the men and women who do the work in France and without whom it is not going to be possible to make war. And they will not make war.

AS FOR THE DEGAULLIST KPF, it did not by any means enjoy a popular sweep. In fact, it got fewer votes than in the municipal elections of 1947. (It did not exist as a party in 1946). In terms of

percentages, the deGaullists were running about 21 percent; in terms of seats they will probably have close to 120 on their own line, which is far less than had been predicted.

But what will happen now, is a struggle between the deGaullists and the Right-Center coalition and if deGaulle gets the active backing of the Department of State (which now has two cards to play) a whole section of the so-called "independents" making up the Center majority will swing toward deGaulle. They were concealed deGaullists anyway. This struggle is overlaid with all kinds of factional issues, since deGaulle is seeking to gain power—on his own terms. But this struggle, plus the principled opposition of the sizeable Communist bloc, is likely to make the new Assembly a pretty fragile affair, almost ungovernable. And if the Constitution is revised, and new measures taken against the Left, there could be new elections soon.

ONE THING IS PLAIN. The workingclass has largely held firm for the Communists. The right-wing, neo-fascist sector of France has crystallized around deGaulle. And in between are the groupings of men who will not bar the way to fascism, but definitely assist its advance. The outlook is therefore one of grim, tense, and continuing struggle in France, where bourgeois democracy is running its classic and fatal course.

But what of the common people? What of the Socialist or Catholic workers who don't want more taxes, more divisions for the army, more of the grinding poverty which the Atlantic Pact intensifies? To them, the Communists make the appeal for unity on behalf of peace and national salvation.

There was one poster which appeared late in the campaign, and it told the whole story. It showed Paris—with the luminous cathedral of Notre Dame in the background. And the legend said: "Paris took 2,000 years to build—shall it be destroyed in a second?" That is the question the Communists are asking in France.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

French voters upset the newly-revised timetable of the war camp last Sunday. In balloting for a new National Assembly with 625 deputies, an estimated 90 percent of the 24,419,000 eligible voters in the 151 constituencies of metropolitan France and the French colonies made their choices of 4,100 candidates in 801 party



DUCLÓS

Of these, incomplete returns showed 4,905,008 voters had selected Communist Party candidates, making the Communists again the party receiving the largest number of popular votes. Closest runner-up to the Communists were the DeGaullists, which received 3,614,878 votes, or nearly one and one-third million votes fewer than the Communists. Other parties: Socialists, 2,526,344; Popular Republicans, 2,102,993; Radical Socialists, 2,007,830; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 2,049,113. These returns are only for 17 million voters; complete returns are expected to shove up the Communist total to from 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 votes, or several hundred thousand less than they received in the 1948 elections.

Reviewing this report, the political bureau of the Communist Party declared that the elections were a "substantial victory," taking into account the fact that the previous high vote of 5,500,000 in 1946 came in a totally different period. To Wall Street imperialism, the vote was a disaster. As Raymond Cartier, Washington correspondent of the Paris-Match, cabled shortly before the elections: "The highest placed members of the State Department . . . believe the French National elections to be more serious for them and more decisive than the MacArthur affair! More than five million (for the Communists), disaster; between four and five million—serious defeat; between three and four million—modest success; less than three million—victory."

Yet, Wall Street might get some consolation from the effects of the election rigging which it imposed upon the French people. Under the new electoral law, according to the incomplete returns, the DeGaullists will receive 112 seats in the National Assembly; the Communists, 103; the Socialists 98; Popular Republicans, 93; Radicals, 89; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 97. This means that to elect one Communist deputy it required 47,621 votes; one DeGaullist, 32,275 votes; one Socialist, 25,758 votes; one Popular Republican, 22,612; one Radical Socialist, 22,559; one Independent-Peasant-Rightist, 21,124 votes.



THOREZ

CONFERENCE TO END CONFERENCES?

In Paris, where the four deputy foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union continued their three month-long discussions on an agenda for a Four Power Foreign Ministers meeting, the war camp moved again to sabotage the conference and "blame it on the Russians." Carrying out a pre-conceived strategy to delay the Foreign Ministers' meeting long enough to complete preparations for aggression under cover of the Paris discussions, and then to scuttle the entire conference, the Truman Government and its satellites proposed that the Foreign Ministers meet on items on which the deputies have already agreed. These do not include the questions of a reduction of armaments by the Four Powers from their present level, and of the Atlantic Pact and the network of United States war bases in Europe. These questions Washington refuses to discuss, or even to allow on the agenda as items on which the deputies were unable to agree.



GROMYKO

Consequently, Soviet representative A. A. Gromyko was forced to say that he believed the war camp's proposal would be unacceptable. A similar proposal earlier had brought this Soviet response: "The Soviet Government considers that a frank discussion of the question concerning American military bases and the Atlantic Pact, which was the main cause of the worsening of relations between the USSR and the three Powers, would considerably relieve the tense atmosphere in Europe and facilitate the work of the conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers."

But apparently Wall Street and Washington have decided to keep such a discussion away from the peoples at all costs—even if they have to use the Paris conference to end all further conferences, and blame it on the Soviet Union.

IRAN OIL DEAL FOR A JAPAN TREATY

Efforts of U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady in Iran and John Foster Dulles in London added up to a Truman-Attlee deal by which Washington interceded in Iran in behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Britain would agree to back the Truman Government's proposed separate "peace treaty" with Japan. In Iran, the British were already dickering with the Government, offering a paltry 10 million pounds in a move to make Iran's nationalization of its own oil resources a paper transaction only. In London, Dulles got the British to agree to waive the question of whether the Chinese People's Republic or Chiang Kai-shek should have a voice in the "treaty." The British will let the "sovereign" government of Japan decide after the treaty is ratified. Does anyone doubt whom the Yoshida gang of militarists will choose to deal with?



DULLES

PROPAGANDA, ETC.

Other important developments abroad included the usual sensational "victories" claimed by Gen. Ridgway's headquarters. Bitter warfare was raging in Korea, the Koreans were using more aerial power, the war of maneuver spread across the country, the United States forces were continuing to inch ahead. But most interesting was the report that U. S. troops were clearing the 38th Parallel strip of all civilians. In preparation for what?

South African Workers Flogged to Make Them Work Harder

JOHANNESBURG (ALN).—Willem Peters, a white South African farm foreman, disclosed at the trial of his employer, Max Mann, that he was given specific instructions to beat African laborers to make them work faster. Mann owns two farms in Transvaal province. On one farm there were between 70 and 80 workers whom Peters beat on Mann's orders. Mann gave similar instructions to native foremen, some of whom carried whips and strips of car tires. Peters himself had a whip which he carried as he rode horseback among the African laborers.



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of price stabilization.

The attack on the beef price regulations, declared a leaflet by the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils, "is an attempt to destroy all controls."

It noted that the average profit per head of cattle to cattle feeders in the 1950-51 period as estimated by the Department of Agriculture was a record \$68.54. After the Office of Price Control was destroyed in 1946 with Congressional and Presidential aid, to the great satisfaction of the National Association of Manufacturers, the profit per head was \$43.27. Even under the recent rollback of May 22, the

profit on each head is estimated at \$47.89.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES to small farmers were demanded by the Council leaflet "in order to keep prices down."

In addition, the leaflet demanded graded foods and merchandise to protect the consumer from hidden increases which take place when quality becomes inferior and prices remain high.

It called upon consumers to swamp Congress with demands for effective controls which will protect the American standard of living.

Await Verdict on Hammond Deportees

HAMMOND, Ind.—Hearings in the deportation cases of Albert DesRosiers and James MacKay were concluded here June 13, and a decision was being awaited. Both were charged under the McCarran Law and face deportation to Canada.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, active in the defense of the two, has urged support for H. R. 3118 introduced by Congressman Adolph Sabath calling for repeal of the McCarran Law. The Midwest Committee declared, "The Justice Department is using the McCarran Law as a tool to deprive the American people of their freedom and in particular is utilizing it in its current wave of deportation proceedings instituted against foreign-born Americans."

Steel Local to Pay Victimized Strikers

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Roy Yingling and Carl Goetz, members of CIO United Steelworkers Franklin Local 2635, who were fired for participating in a series of wildcat strikes that resulted in a shutdown of the local Bethlehem Steel Corp. plant, were placed on the local's payroll by unanimous vote of a membership meeting.

Both men had appealed discharge and won right to reinstatement to their mill jobs within six months. Until reinstated they will be paid out of the local's treasury. Several members of other locals involved in the walkouts were similarly penalized and likewise won reinstatement. Their locals will pay them until they get their mill jobs back.

See Grand Jury Whitewash in Murder of Negro

By John F. Norman

THE GRAND JURY proceedings were secret. But it was no secret that for 10 days, in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn courtroom, the eye-witnesses—one after another—brought in the sworn facts that proved Henry Fields Jr., Negro father of four small children, had been murdered by a Brownsville cop.

Ranged on the side of justice were the facts, arraigned in a staggering weight of evidence—and the people, Negro and white, united in an unprecedented mass movement to end police brutality in Brooklyn.

Ranged against them, sweating, chewing cigar stubs, looking for loopholes, were the politicians who had the job of setting up the whitewash for Patrolman Samuel Appelbaum, the 73rd Precinct Negro-hating cop who killed Fields with a single shot after a minor traffic accident May 26.

They had tipped their hand less than a day after Fields was murdered, when Assistant District Attorney Louis Andreozzi told the N.Y. Herald Tribune the not-yet-opened Grand Jury investigation "will bring the complete story of the shooting into the open and a verdict of justifiable homicide will clear Patrolman Appelbaum."

FOR DAYS, rumors had been seeping out of the Kings County

Courthouse that the jury, primed for its job, had rammed through a close vote for the whitewash. But for days the official announcement was delayed.

Holding the politicians' hands was the wrath of the people—and the problem of how to get around the facts.

The Grand Jury room wasn't the only place the eyewitnesses had told their story. Filed in the office of William Podell, Brownsville attorney retained by the widow of the slain man, were the sworn affidavits that proved the killer-cop's guilt.

THIS IS HOW Fields was killed as William Barnes, of 1965 Bergen St., swore to the facts:

"On May 26, 1951, at about 4:45 p.m. . . . I saw two cars coming up Osborn St. toward Liberty Ave. One of the cars was a gray car and the other was a police car. When the gray car almost got to the corner, the police car came and rammed into his left fender. . . .

"The fellow in the gray car (Henry Fields, Jr.) got out of his car, closed his door and was looking at this front left side of his car. Just as this colored fellow had turned around and took two or three steps, this cop got out of his car with his gun in his hand and shot him in the back of the head.

"I saw the cop take out his gun and point it at the back of the man and then fire. I did not hear the cop say anything to the colored man before he raised his gun and shot him. The cop was about 15 feet away from the man when he shot him.

"After the shot, the colored man put his hands behind his head and fell down in front of his car on his left side and lay still. . . . I saw the cop go over to the man he had just shot and turn his body over with his foot.

"I looked at the colored man lying on the ground in front of his car and I saw blood coming out of his head in the back. He breathed one time and didn't move any more. . . ."

IT IS KNOWN that at least 12 witnesses testified to those stark facts. But as The Worker went to press, the Grand Jury still had made no public presentment on the murder of Henry Fields, Jr.

The door was still open. To close it against criminal whitewash, Bishop Reginald Barrow and Rev. A. D. Reeves, co-chairmen of the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1,000, appealed to all fair-minded citizens to wire Mayor Impelletteri at once urging compensation for Mrs. Alberta Fields and prosecution of the cop who murdered her husband.

Win Six-Day Strike

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Ten Westmoreland County trucking firms buckled under after a six-day strike of drivers and agreed to a wage raise of 11 cents an hour with a five-cent-an-hour additional increase for night work. Hospital, insurance and sick benefits are also provided in the new contract. Local 30, AFL General Teamsters Union, represented the 180 drivers and warehousemen.

55,000 at GM Face Layoffs in July

DETROIT.—Wall Street's war economy will hit General Motors workers beginning in July and continuing through August and September with a slash of 33,000 cars a month. It will possibly mean a 17 percent layoff. It could mean, said local union officials here, a 55,000 layoff throughout the country.

This slash in production was revealed by T. A. Johnstone, the auto union's GM director who in a letter to President Rudy Pale of Local 235 admitted that the UAW top brass had advised the company to give 350,000 GM workers a "week's vacation" to save steel. The vacation will be from July 28, to August 6, but it will be without pay.

The UE, an independent union, showed how to meet layoffs. In one big plant they were faced with a "steel" layoff. They organized a mass delegation and went to Washington and demanded steel to prevent layoffs. They got it and the workers kept working.

Meanwhile overtime is becoming a thing of the past in GM plants. In Flint practically all probationary employees are off or about to be off. In Local 235, Chevrolet, in Detroit it is reported that layoffs back to 1945 seniority will be coming through soon.

While leaders like Johnstone say the best they can offer at present is layoff, 30 hours a week with a 40-hour paycheck is and should be a unionist's answer.

General Motors is accumulating its greatest profits—a billion dollars a year. With a possible working force of 300,000 instead of 400,000 like last year GM is making sure that profits are not going to be reduced.

In many plants where workers are being laid off the speed of the line is not going down. A sample of how GM workers are fighting back is reported from the GM Southgate plant in California.

The International Executive Board has authorized strike action there after workers voted 4 to 1 for strike action. Speedup, seniority rights and relief time are the beefs.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

THE UAW INTERNATIONAL, as well as Local 801 in Grand Rapids, is pressing for reinstatement of William Glenn, fired by Hayes Manufacturing Corp. after his visit to France, Italy and the Soviet Union.

Kenneth W. Robinson, UAW international representative, told a Local 801 membership meeting that Glenn's dismissal was a "clear violation" of the contract and that Glenn, as a union member, "has rights which cannot be brushed aside."

The meeting voted approval of action taken by Local 801 officers to process Glenn's grievance. The bargaining committee, therefore, will insist on arbitration.

Glenn's case also got backing from Local 19, column by "The Spectator" in the Western Michigan News.

"If Mr. Glenn can be deprived of bread and butter because he traveled abroad, then no man is safe any more" the "Spectator" wrote.

"Advice from this column: That isn't a hot potato, boys; it's American freedom! Hang on to it, and fight for this fellow's reinstatement. Labor throughout the world is watching the outcome."

The Grand Rapids Herald ran a four-column headline last Wednesday on page 1 of section 2: "UAW to Back Glenn."

The Michigan Catholic which some weeks ago plugged a minstrel show in its pages, this week has an editorial calling on people not to sign a petition for a FEPC City ordinance. Doesn't take them long to get from one point to another.

Looks like Council President Louis Miriani is getting up that head of steam to run against strikebreaker Mayor Cobo. He reminds us of another character that hung around City Hall, George (I was a CIO Organizer) Edwards, who always reminded us of one who was "always a bridesmaid but never a bride." When Georgia finally decided to go the whole hog he couldn't make it.

WHO URGED DESOTO TO FIRE 16 AT WARREN AVE. PLANT?

DETROIT.—The Chrysler Desoto management of the Warren Ave. plant has fired 16 workers the company claims were "wildcat" striking.

The workers had fought speedup all last week when the company cut two teams off a job and demanded the same production. Each day the company sent the men home when they couldn't make production and then charged the workers with "wildcatting."

With 16 workers fired a rumor is spreading through the plant that the company would never have dared to take such measures unless someone in top union circles approved it.

On June 24 a local union mem-

bership meeting will hear a trial committee report their verdict on four workers brought up on charges of "wildcatting" by the leadership.

Rumor has it that the trial committee stands 6 to 1 for acquittal. That also could have influenced the company to take the unprecedented action it did this last week and fire 16 workers for "wildcatting."

Another angle is that the company wants workers to walk out, seeks to provoke them, because it is preparing a big layoff and would like to have the plant closed down. That way they wouldn't have to pay unemployment compensation, and could fire militant workers at will.

MOTHERS HALT MILK FRAUD

DETROIT. — Detroit mothers won a victory against a move to scrap the city ordinance requiring milk bottles be dated to ensure freshness. The Detroit Milk Dealers Association had sought the

change. But 20 mothers showed up at the Council to demand its retention.

The mothers, many carrying babies, won the day. The Council's only concession to the powerful Dealers Association was to allow one extra day to pass between pasteurization and sale of the milk.

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Parley Pledges Fight For Rehearing on '11'

DETROIT.—"Every repressive measure has within it the seeds of its defeat." That's the note of confidence and courage with which Attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., keynoted last Saturday's Emergency Conference for Constitutional Rights attended by 150 representative Negro and white Detroiters.

The Negro lawyer himself on the verge of being railroaded to jail for having defended the right of Communists and all citizens to speak and advocate their beliefs, stressed that the fascist danger in America can be blocked by a united struggle.

He pointed out that all the repressive moves now on foot are due to the imperialist war drive.

Carl Winter, chairman of Michigan's Communist Party, and one of the 11 Communist leaders who will go to jail June 20 unless the Supreme Court agrees to a rehearing and extension of bail, urged unity of all anti-fascists.

Outlawing of the Communist Party, he said, has always proved the first step in fascism's outlawing of trade unions, of freedom of worship and all freedoms.

The Communist Party will not surrender its legal rights or be rushed underground, but will fight to reverse the court ruling that seeks to outlaw it, he declared.

The Supreme Court decision okaying the anti-free speech Smith Act and President Truman's promoting of Judge Harold Medina is designed to intimidate all who oppose the drive to war.

Rule by fear won't work, Winter asserted. The ruling Wall St. clique exposes its own fear that it cannot stay in power if the people can exercise their democratic rights. The Communist Party, however, will not be intimidated and, while preserving its fighting men and women, will join with the common people of America, in their unions and all other mass

organizations to preserve and extend democracy and to achieve peace.

Both Winter and former State Senator Stanley Nowak paid special tribute to Crockett for his courageous defense of free speech. James Walker, secretary of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, emphasized the opportunity Detroiters can now grasp, to win FEPC through the initiative petition campaign and in the course of this campaign to point up all the interlinked issues of peace and civil rights.

It was unanimously resolved to request President Truman and Chief Justice Vinson to grant a rehearing of the appeals by the eleven and their counsel.

William Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, addressed a dinner of 350 and warned that now is the moment for each to dedicate himself to the fight for civil rights or "we can lose this battle."

The only guarantee for victory, he insisted, is unity, particularly of black and white. Attorney Maurice Sugar chaired the dinner meeting.

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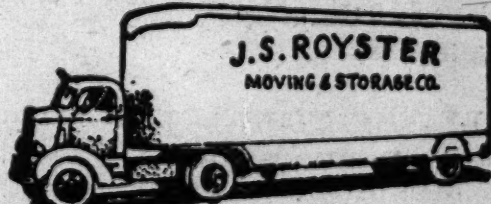
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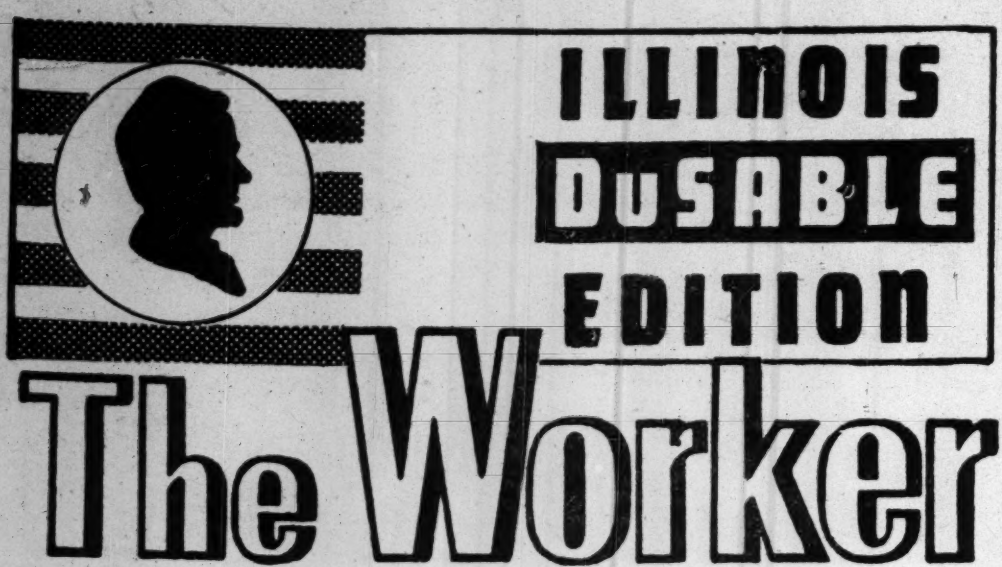
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MANY LOCALS ACT

Trade Unions Set Pace on APC Delegates

CHICAGO.—A minimum of 25 delegates and observers from steel mills in the Calumet area was assured in reports to the American Peace Congress. The steelworkers were among the many delegates being chosen here, with the opening session of the Congress just a week off.

The Steelworkers Peace Committee was busy making requests for observers at many locals in this area. Many of the delegates were being chosen following the peace balloting at several mills and the success of a petition campaign on the Johnson Resolution for Peace in Korea.

AMONG THE AFL LOCALS taking action on the giant peace parley which opens here June 29, Local 247 of the Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers elected six official delegates and plan to choose nine more. In addition, Mrs. Louis Saul, wife of a local leader, was forming a women's auxiliary which she said would consider sending delegates.

Five workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad were chosen as delegates by members of the Railroad Dining Car and Food Workers Union Local. Among them are Howard Fowler, president of the local.

A group of rank-and-file delegates were being chosen by members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen on the Rock Island Railroad. Three were chosen and it was announced that seven more would be sent to the peace parley.

TWENTY-TWO DELEGATES

have been elected by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 1150, with a total of 50 expected from the local. Similarly, UE Local 1114 pledged 44 delegates.

Thirty out of 75 delegates were already named this week by the UE Tractor Works Local 101. Local 108 at McCormack Works has a similar pledge.

The Mine Mill Local 758 expects to send 50 delegates. Twenty delegates were chosen by the Fur and Leather Workers Local 45. The Longshore and Warehousemen elected 15 of their 25 delegates.

FINAL CHOOSING of delegates was also expected in the CIO United Packinghouse locals here, with the Armour local planning to send 100 and the Wilson local 50.

The CIO United Shoe Workers are expected to send 75. And this same number was also planned by CIO United Auto Workers Local 453.

In addition to the large trade union representation, numerous delegates are expected to be elected from the youth, national group and church organizations here.

A total of 1,500 delegates has been planned for Chicago to make up part of the national gathering of an expected 5,000 delegates from every part of the nation.



MRS. BETTY SMITH AND SIDNEY BILD are shown here admiring the huge posters which appeared last week on "L" platforms throughout Chicago announcing the Coliseum Rally on Friday evening, June 29.

Blast Legion Chief for Move To Bar Peace Congress Hall

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—Chicago's peace movement reacted vigorously against a crude attempt by American Legion pro-war fanatics to ban the American Peace Congress at the Coliseum. A group of veterans were among those who issued a condemnation against

Edward Clamage, long known here as a blustering foe of peace and civil rights.

Legionnaire Clamage attempted to force the Coliseum management to cancel its contract with the APC for the huge three-day peace gathering, highlighted by the mass rally at the Coliseum on Friday evening, June 29.

CLAMAGE singled out for attack the venerable Negro scholar

W. E. B. DuBois, keynote speaker at the rally.

Dr. DuBois was slandered in a letter by Clamage to the Coliseum management. The self-styled Legion "anti-subversion expert" complained that the Coliseum rally would highlight such slogans as "Peace in Korea" and "Ban the A-Bomb."

A delegation of peace leaders announced that they had talked to the Coliseum manager and he

had assured them he would stand by his contract. On the delegation were the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church; Prof. Anatol Rappaport of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Henry Noyes, Chicago coordinator of the APC.

ANOTHER DELEGATION was scheduled to see Mayor Kenelly and other city officials. They sought assurances that the Coliseum would not be suddenly closed on some flimsy fire or health law pretext.

A statement signed by many Chicago vets declared:

"As veterans who fought in virtually every theatre of war in defense of our nation, we challenge the right of Mr. Clamage or any other self-proclaimed 'super-patriot' to gag anyone who wants to speak for peace."

In addition to Dr. DuBois, other key speakers at the Friday evening, June 29 rally, will be: Prof. Phillip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Paul Robeson, world-renowned singer; Gale Sondergaard, movie star.

Those who attend the giant rally will also be admitted to an Exposition for Peace to be mounted in the corridors of the Coliseum. Numerous Chicago artists are busy with this graphic exhibit.

FBI Roundup Hit As Attack on Peace Movement

—See Page 3

Youth Plan to Enliven Peace Gathering Here

CHICAGO.—Young people from Chicago and from the nation at large will make up one of the largest single groups at the three-day American Peace Crusade in this city beginning June 29. The expectation of 1,000 youth delegates is considered a token of the deep understanding among young people of the peace issue and their stake in preventing World War III.

Dr. Jerry Stamler, youth coordinator, announced this week that the youth delegates will have an important role in the congress discussion, the panels, the shaping of a program of policy and action at the giant Coliseum gathering.

"But more than that," he said, "the youth are going to dramatize some of the cultural and sports activity that are possible only as a peaceful and healthy nation."

Dr. Stamler referred to the Young People's Festival and Field Day which will be held in connection with the peace congress on Sunday, July 1.

Highlighting the festival will be a number of tournaments, competitions and exhibitions. The sports



tourney will be held in Washington Park and the cultural events will be held at Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash.

Among the outstanding features planned are: a field meet, volley ball, track, swimming and ping-pong competitions, as well as weight-lifting, chess and checkers, a tumbling exhibition.

Among the musical events will be a competition among jazz "combos," vocal and instrumental soloists, choral groups. Folk singers and dancers will also join in the festival, with song-writers competing over an award for the best peace ballad.



SYLVIA WOODS

Sylvia Woods Asks Support to July 4 Picnic

CHICAGO.—An appeal for a huge turnout at the July 4 Labor Press Picnic was issued here this week by Mrs. Sylvia Woods, recently named to head the picnic committee.

The gala affair, an outstanding

annual event in Chicago for many years, will be held again this year at Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road.

"The record of so many glorious July 4 picnics we've held in the past is a guarantee of a good time for everyone," Mrs. Woods declared.

size that this affair has never before been so important as a demonstration for peace and for Negro rights."



What's On?

GRAND BAZAAR and Celebration, Sat., June 23, beginning 4 p.m. and on through the evening, honoring Nate and Ruth. Liberty Hall, 3420 Roosevelt Rd. Auspices: West Side Peace Committee.

RALLY AND PAGEANT for Peace, Friday evening, June 29 at the Chicago Coliseum, 14th and Wabash. W. E. B. DuBois, Gale Sondergaard, Prof. Phillip Morrison, Paul Robeson and a giant dramatic presentation. Tickets 60 cents and \$1.20. Auspices: American Peace Congress.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL and Field Day, Sunday afternoon, July 1 at the Packinghouse Workers Center and in Washington Park. Sports and cultural competitions.

SUMMER MOVIES Series by Chicago Film Forum beginning Friday, July 13, at People's Auditorium, 2457 Chicago Ave. Movies start promptly at 8 p.m.

PEOPLE'S NIGHT CLUB, Grand opening, Saturday, June 23, 9 p.m. Packinghouse Labor and Community Center, 4859 S. Wabash. Feature "Stars from the Yards," talent from UPWA locals and other unions. Percy Walker's Band. Prizes awarded by Union PX. Donation 50c. Benefit: UPWA Children's Programs.

AFL Workers Ask Peace

CHICAGO. — Three groups of Chicago AFL workers this week issued their own separate appeals at shopgates urging support of the Johnson Resolution for peace in Korea and of the American Peace Congress opening in this city on June 29.

In a dramatic folder, the Metal Trade Committee for Peace explained what would happen "if A-bombs fall on Chicago." On its cover was reproduced a map of the city, showing the official estimates of 129,440 dead and 259,000 casualties from an A-bomb blast.

The folder made the strong appeal: "Save your life, your job, your home, your union! Peace is the only A-bomb defense!"

The leaflet, distributed at machine shops all over the city, carried the full text of the Johnson resolution which provides for ending the war in Korea on its first anniversary, June 25.

The appeal made a detailed analysis of how world war would affect Chicago metal trades workers, showing what the war in Korea has already meant in terms of human lives, declining living stan-

dards, curtailed civil rights.

"Chicago shops would be a prime target for A-bombs," the statement declared, "Dead men can't spend their wages. A third World War would mean ruin for Chicago metal trades workers."

Similar appeals were issued by the Printing Trades Committee for Peace and by the Needle Trades Committee.

The printers urged: "Stop World War III before it starts! End the war in Korea now!"

They quoted a recent speech by Gov. A. E. Stevenson who declared that America should be discussing not how to wage war, "but not to wage war at all."

TELLS OF PEACE MOVE

BUDAPEST (ALN). — Opposition of the British working class to the Attlee government's sellout of the country to American imperialism is steadily growing, Jessie Taylor, head of a delegation of the British Democratic Women's Union, told a women's rally here. In one of Edinburgh's districts, she said, 2,000 out of the 8,000 adults signed the Berlin peace appeal for a 5-power pact within six days and in Glasgow 6,000 signatures were collected in one afternoon. The British delegation came here at the invitation of the Hungarian Democratic Women's Federation.

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TWO MORE TO FREE, the four freed Negroes in the Trenton Six trial signal as they won freedom in their trial. They are (left to right): McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and James Thorpe. Their two fellow defendants still to be freed are Ralph Cooper and Collis English.

The Worker Pioneered In Fight for Trenton 6

By Abner W. Berry

THE FREEING OF FOUR of the Trenton Six defendants last week was the climax of a long, hard fight that began on Aug. 9, 1948, when an all-white jury declared the men "guilty," and Judge Charles Hutchinson sentenced them to death. Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, whose brother, Collis English, was one of the defendants, cried out on that muggy night in the hot court, "Kill me, too! There's nothing left in this country! You've taken everything we ever had!"

Mrs. Mitchell regained her composure later and set about the job of reversing the frameup of her brother and his co-defendants. A month later, she told a reporter: "I'm going to search all over this country for justice. I'm not going to let my brother die for something he didn't do."

BOTH STATEMENTS of Mrs. Mitchell were carried exclusively in The Worker. And this was not due to some accidental presence of a reporter—The Worker remained at Mrs. Mitchell's side in the fight to free the Trenton Six. In the Aug. 15, 1948 Jersey Edition of The Worker, the reporter, Jo Michaels, asked her readers about the Trenton Six case: "Has New Jersey spawned another Scottsboro case?"

The Worker on Sept. 19, 1948, ran an interview with Mrs. Mitchell, written by the same reporter, in which the entire frameup was exposed. Following the untiring spade-work done for the defendants by Mrs. Mitchell and publicized by The Worker, the Civil Rights Congress was brought into the case. The men, scheduled to die on Sept. 19, 1948, were literally snatched from the electric chair, although the CRC could not force Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe to move them from the prison death cells.

BY THE TIME in July, 1949, when the case reached the State Supreme Court on appeal, it was known as "The Jersey Scottsboro Case." In the meantime, the progressive weekly National Guardian had publicized the case and exposed the fact that all evidence pointed to the defendants' innocence. A dispatch by the Guardian reporter, William Rueben, in Reynold's News in England appeared under the headline, "They Must Die Because They Are Black." United Press picked it up and overnight the Trenton Six case became known for the first time to millions in the United States.

Upon Mrs. Mitchell, The Worker, the Civil Rights Congress and its supporters, fell the responsibility for the original steps in defending the rights of the six Negro victims of "Jersey Justice."

Of the Civil Rights Congress, The Daily Compass wrote editorially on July 1, 1949: "It would be difficult to find a greater service to the true ends of democracy

than that just performed by that organization and its able attorney."

"It is becoming more clear each day that what the Attorney General means by loyalty—just as what the President means by loyalty—is agreement with Tom Clark and Harry S. Truman."

There is no doubting the fact that The Worker, the Communists who supported the position of The Worker, and the Civil Rights Congress, all of whom answered Mrs.

Mitchell's cry for justice, paved the way for the partial victory in the Trenton Six case. But as long as the two men—Collis English and Ralph Cooper—are held as hostages by Volpe and the State of New Jersey the fight is not over.

Mrs. Mitchell has said after the sentencing of her brother to lifetime in prison: "Until injustice against my people is ended—we have just begun to fight."

And in that spirit the fight to free the Trenton Two goes on.

Open Drive for Real Price Controls

WHILE CONGRESS WAS WORKING hand in glove with the big packers this week to keep meat prices at record high levels, housewives were keeping hands off the artificially over-priced short supplies. By a vote of 12 to 11, the House Banking Committee

canceled the remaining two of the three price rollbacks scheduled by the Office of Price Stabilization to which the packers and large cattle raisers are objecting. The present meat "shortage" is nothing else than a scheme by the meat industry to break even the weak government ceilings. Under the OPS plan three rollbacks in beef prices were supposed to save the consumer 10 cents a pound by October.

The first of three rollbacks went into effect May 19, with the other two slated for Aug. 1 and Oct. 1. The House body voted into the new defense production bill which expires at the end of this month that "no ceiling shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below 90 percentum of that received (by grade) by producers on May 19, 1951." In plain English, it means no rollbacks and continued spiraling prices.

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED BEEF in New York's wholesale market this week were less than half of normal, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, they were in ample supply, despite packers' schemes, because housewives were shunning beef at present prices. Packers had hoped that the "shortage" would force prices to break out of their ceilings and into black markets, thereby making complete mockery

of price stabilization.

The attack on the beef price regulations, declared a leaflet by the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils, "is an attempt to destroy all controls."

It noted that the average profit per head of cattle to cattle feeders in the 1950-51 period as estimated by the Department of Agriculture was a record \$68.54. After the Office of Price Control was destroyed in 1946 with Congressional and Presidential aid, to the great satisfaction of the National Association of Manufacturers, the profit per head was \$43.27. Even under the recent rollback of May 22, the

profit on each head is estimated at \$47.89.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES to small farmers were demanded by the Council leaflet "in order to keep prices down."

In addition, the leaflet demanded graded foods and merchandise to protect the consumer from hidden increases which take place when quality becomes inferior and prices remain high.

It called upon consumers to swamp Congress with demands for effective controls which will protect the American standard of living.

Await Verdict on Hammond Deportees

HAMMOND, Ind.—Hearings in the deportation cases of Albert DesRosiers and James MacKay were concluded here June 13, and a decision was being awaited. Both were charged under the McCarran Law and face deportation to Canada.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, active in the defense of the two, has urged support for H. R. 3118 introduced by Congressman Adolph Sabath calling for repeal of the McCarran Law. The Midwest Committee declared, "The Justice Department is using the McCarran Law as a tool to deprive the American people of their freedom and in particular is utilizing it in its current wave of deportation proceedings instituted against foreign-born Americans."

Steel Local to Pay Victimized Strikers

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Roy Yingling and Carl Goetz, members of CIO United Steelworkers Franklin Local 2635, who were fired for participating in a series of wildcat strikes that resulted in a shutdown of the local Bethlehem Steel Corp. plant, were placed on the local's payroll by unanimous vote of a membership meeting.

Both men had appealed discharge and won right to reinstatement to their mill jobs within six months. Until reinstated they will be paid out of the local's treasury.

Several members of other locals involved in the walkouts were similarly penalized and likewise won reinstatement. Their locals will pay them until they get their mill jobs back.

See Grand Jury Whitewash in Murder of Negro

By John F. Norman

THE GRAND JURY proceedings were secret. But it was no secret that for 10 days, in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn courtroom, the eye-witnesses—one after another—brought in the sworn facts to prove Henry Fields Jr., Negro father of four small children, had been murdered by a Brownsville cop.

Ranged on the side of justice were the facts, arraigned in a staggering weight of evidence—and the people, Negro and white, united in an unprecedented mass movement to end police brutality in Brooklyn.

Ranged against them, sweating, chewing cigar stubs, looking for loopholes, were the politicians who had the job of setting up the whitewash for Patrolman Samuel Appelbaum, the 73rd Precinct Negro-hating cop who killed Fields with a single shot after a minor traffic accident May 26.

They had tipped their hand less than a day after Fields was murdered, when Assistant District Attorney Louis Andreozzi told the N.Y. Herald Tribune the not-yet-opened Grand Jury investigation "will bring the complete story of the shooting into the open and a verdict of justifiable homicide will clear Patrolman Appelbaum."

FOR DAYS, rumors had been seeping out of the Kings County

courthouse that the jury, primed for its job, had rammed through a close vote for the whitewash. But for days the official announcement was delayed.

Holding the politicians' hands was the wrath of the people—and the problem of how to get around the facts.

The Grand Jury room wasn't the only place the eyewitnesses had told their story. Filed in the office of William Podell, Brownsville attorney retained by the widow of the slain man, were the sworn affidavits that proved the killer-cop's guilt.

THIS IS HOW Fields was killed as William Barnes, of 1965 Bergen St., swore to the facts:

"On May 26, 1951, at about 4:45 p.m. . . . I saw two cars coming up Osborn St. toward Liberty Ave. One of the cars was a gray car and the other was a police car. When the gray car almost got to the corner, the police car came and rammed into his left fender. . . ."

"The fellow in the gray car (Henry Fields, Jr.) got out of his car, closed his door and was looking at this front left side of his car. Just as this colored fellow had turned around and took two or three steps, this cop got out of his car with his gun in his hand and shot him in the back of the head. . . ."

"I saw the cop take out his gun and point it at the back of the man and then fire. I did not hear the cop say anything to the colored man before he raised his gun and shot him. The cop was about 15 feet away from the man when he shot him. . . ."

"After the shot, the colored man put his hands behind his head and fell down in front of his car on his left side and lay still. . . . I saw the cop go over to the man he had just shot and turn his body over with his foot. . . ."

"I looked at the colored man lying on the ground in front of his car and I saw blood coming out of his head in the back. He breathed one time and didn't move any more. . . ."

IT IS KNOWN that at least 12 witnesses testified to those stark facts. But as The Worker went to press, the Grand Jury still had made no public presentment on the murder of Henry Fields, Jr.

The door was still open. To close it against criminal whitewash, Bishop Reginald Barrow and Rev. A. D. Reeves, co-chairmen of the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1,000, appealed to all fair-minded citizens to wire Mayor Impelletteri at once urging compensation for Mrs. Alberta Fields and prosecution of the cop who murdered her husband.

Win Six-Day Strike

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Ten Westmoreland County trucking firms buckled under after a six-day strike of drivers and agreed to a wage raise of 11 cents an hour with a five-cent-an-hour additional increase for night work. Hospital, insurance and sick benefits are also provided in the new contract. Local 30, AFL General Teamsters Union, represented the 180 drivers and warehousemen.

Plan March to Springfield on Rent Control

CHICAGO.—An alert to Chicago tenants to be prepared for a march on the state's capital to rescue rent control was issued here this week by the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council.

With the future of federal control in jeopardy after June 30, tenants' leaders warned that only passage of a measure like the Jenkins Bill, now before the Illinois Legislature, can prevent a sharp rise in rent on July 1. The measure would enable cities to adopt their own controls.

The council executive board meeting last Monday night condemned a "compromise" reportedly proposed by the Senate Banking Committee in Washington, allowing 20 percent raises over 1942 rent levels.

Chicago delegates who participated in the Washington hearings on extension of controls reported that administration leaders were ready to sacrifice rent control as the next casualty of their war drive. They urged renewed messages to the President, Senators and Congressmen demanding a law which would cover new and converted dwelling units and hotels, and provide strong penalties for landlord violators.

While a date for the march on Springfield had not been decided early this week, tenants' leaders urged that buildings stand in readiness for sizable delegations "some time during the last week in June."

Memo to 'Controllers': Prices Still Climbing

CHICAGO.—Food prices here were still zooming skyward despite the phony price controls the U. S. Dept. of Labor stated in a report this week.

Average food prices in Chicago rose nine-tenths of one percent from April 15 to May 15. Eggs, up 2.2 percent, and fruits and vegetables, up 4.5 percent, headed the list, according to the Labor Dept. statistics. Also on the increase list were cereals and bakery products and pork.

Slight increases in some meats, poultry and fish noted in the report were offset by other price rises.

10,000 Lose Jobs in State, Survey Shows

CHICAGO. — Illinois Department of Labor official statistics showed that a total of 1,000 Illinois workers lost their jobs at manufacturing plants from March to April this year.

A decline of 5,200 employees was reported in durable goods industries, largely in electrical machinery. Non-durable goods industries reported a drop of about 4,800 workers, mainly in food products. Other lay-offs were recorded in the apparel, paper, printing and publishing and leather industries.

BROYLES CLIQUE PLANS NEW BAN ON FREEDOMS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—With the passage of the Broyles Bill, American Legion leaders scored their most crushing blow thus far against civil liberties in this state.

While the bill was still on Gov. A. E. Stevenson's desk this week Legion chieftains were already planning their next assault on freedom of speech.

Goaded on by the House action on the sweeping thought-control measure, one of the main driving forces behind the bill, Legionnaire Edward A. Clamage, tried to force the Coliseum to cancel its contract with the American Peace Congress, scheduled to open here on Friday, June 29.

THE Chicago Tribune also followed up passage of the Broyles Bill with the announcement that state, county and local officials would open an immediate crack-down on employees.

Officials responded to the Tribune's proposal immediately and said they were readying "loyalty oath" forms and were prepared to make wholesale discharges.

Governor Stevenson, however, indicated that he had been given a very distasteful job in having the bill presented to him for his signature or his veto.

HE INDICATED that he was "baffled," explaining that "the apoplectic quality of our anti-Communism, its very violence, makes it more difficult for us to analyze and understand its attractive power and thus to combat it by eliminating the social conditions and resentments which Communism exploits."

While he spoke out against "McCarthyism" in a University of Illinois commencement speech, the governor railed against the "dangers of communism."

However, he added that "communism" could not be defeated by "the arts of the prosecutor and the politician."

THE GOVERNOR received a multitude of requests that he veto the Broyles Bill. Numerous delegations sought to see him in person, but in most cases he declined to meet with them.

His spokesmen said he was "on the spot" as a result of the passage of the bill and that proponents of the measure had brought every kind of pressure to bear on him to let it become law without his signature.

The numerous groups opposed the bill made it clear, however, that if it were to become law, Stevenson would be deprived of all his pretensions as a "liberal."

THE CHICAGO Women for Peace have prepared something novel—a Cook Book for Peace, which go on sale at the Coliseum meeting. Everything from Hurry-Up Clam Chowder to Peace Punch.

Polls Run Strong For Johnson Plan

CHICAGO.—Balloting in shops and communities here this week showed overwhelming sentiment behind the Johnson resolution for the ending of the Korean war on its first anniversary, June 25.

First results were made known here this week in the balloting in 11 shops of 1,200 workers represented by United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 1119.

In a three-way question on the Truman, MacArthur and Johnson Resolution approaches to peace, more than 75 of those balloting were for the proposal of Sen. Johnson.

Similarly, a ballot circulated by the peace committee of UE Local 1150 received an heavy vote for the Johnson Resolution. Some 2,500 workers were polled.

The balloting was being conducted this week at many other shops in the Chicago area. The workers at the big Crane plant, members of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, were to be polled this week.

Poll-takers secured strong sentiment for peace last week in the balloting at the Stewart-Warner plant.

Franklin Sends Message To Friends from Prison

CHICAGO.—The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born made public a message from Irwin Franklin who is now in his fourth week of imprisonment.

Franklin, married to an American citizen and the father of American-born children is currently serving an 18-month jail sentence on the flimsy charge that he falsely claimed United States citizenship.

The charge grew out of Franklin's refusal to turn over to the government lists of organization to which he showed Soviet and other foreign films.

Franklin's message read: "I want to take this opportunity to thank the many friends and acquaintances who joined hands in fighting for my freedom. I know that in our society a terrible stigma is associated with going to jail. However, when a man goes to jail, defending to the last the basic principles he holds dear, the stigma is not on the prisoner but, on the jailer."

"Despite the efforts of my many friends and my dear wife, I have been sentenced to an 18-month jail term. It has been charged that I falsely claimed U. S. citizenship. This charge is a smoke-screen of the issue."

"The real issue behind my jailing is that I was a distributor of Soviet and other foreign films, films which I believed and still believe

Housewives Tell OPS: 'War Profits Causing High Prices'

CHICAGO.—A delegation of angry Chicago consumers put the finger on war profits as the source of high prices this week, in a meeting with regional Office of Price Stabilization officials.

The South Side Consumers Committee, meeting with OPS Director Michael Howlett, blamed the government's weekly billion dollar expenditure on arms and the "selfish greed of big business" for the average citizen's inflation troubles, urging legislation to ban profits on all war goods.

"As housewives and mothers,"

declared the statement presented by the group, "we feel that with the profit incentive removed from armaments, peaceful methods of settling world differences will receive greater emphasis from both the National Association of Manufacturers and President Truman."

MRS. BEA BROOKINS and Mrs. Ruth Miller, co-chairman of the consumers' group, said shoppers were "disgusted" with present price controls, and asked for a price rollback to January, 1950 levels.



A DELEGATION that went to see the owner of the Hamilton Hotel, Dr. R. S. Levy, secured a promise that the hotel would never again be guilty of discrimination. Ferdinand Smith, Negro leader, was jimmied when he came to the city to be honored at an affair by the Midwest Committee for the Protective of Foreign Born. Dr. Levy said an apology would be sent all concerned.

THOUSANDS of motorists were startled to see yellow "tickets" hanging on their cars this week. The "tickets" turned out to be little reminders of the Peace Pageant and Rally at the Coliseum on Friday evening, June 29.

A McCORMICK WORKER reports this story about the restaurant where he eats. The owner called his meat jobber to order some sirloin butt which he regularly buys for 86 cents a pound. "We have none," the jobber replied. A few minutes later, the meat dealer called back. "We can give you all you want at \$1.29 a pound."

ALTHOUGH the State of Illinois falsely imprisoned James Montgomery, Waukegan Negro, for 25 years, there is no bill in the Legislature providing for compensation. Montgomery has a case in the Court of Claims asking a quarter of a million dollars—small pay indeed for the best years of a man's life.

could bring about a better understanding between this and other countries.

"At a time when understanding is so necessary on the one hand, it becomes criminal on the other. To all, I say, seek what ever method you can to bring about understanding between all mankind for through it is the way to freedom, true democracy and peace!"

"To my wife and children, I also send greetings and urge them to constantly guard the rights of the American people, native as well as foreign-born, and to remember that I love them, very dearly."

They told Howlett they were incensed over a letter they had received last Saturday from national OPS Director Michael DiSalle, advising them that "under present legislation such a rollback would be impracticable and illegal."

"We cannot accept the implication that the desire to eat properly is either 'impracticable or illegal' the consumers spokesmen asserted."

THEY asked Howlett to notify his chief, and the President, that "it is not sufficient to attempt to administer an impossible and ineffectual price control law."

"The responsibility of your agency, and of the President as well," they told the OPS official, "is to propose and fight for strong legislation along the lines we have proposed."

The South Side Consumers Committee recently attracted city-wide attention with a seven-day boycott of meat in South Side stores, which they claim reduced sales by 60 percent.

With the high price of meat their special target, they have launched a continuous campaign of three meatless days a week until prices are rolled back. They are currently conducting their own "strike" against all beef purchases until cattlemen and packers call off their war against price controls.

Plan 'Food Fair' on July 4

CHICAGO.—This city will have a "summer world's fair of the best food, drink and entertainment" at the annual All-Nations Picnic, to be held Wednesday, July 4, at Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road.

Preparations for the gala event indicated that previous memorable July 4 picnics will be surpassed this year. The Labor Press Picnic Committee Chairman, Mrs. Sylvia Woods, announced that "the needs of every age group have been taken into account."

This year, she said, the youth will stage a mammoth folk dance

festival, with a professional caller. Even the tots will be entertained in a special way this year at a nursery for the young folk from three to eight years old. Children's records, games and a puppet show will be featured.

The large outing will be highlighted once again by the "national villages," festooned in the special decor of each national group.

In their own "village," the Greeks will prepare the delicious "shishkabobs, spiced lamb, tomatoes and peppers barbecued on skewers."

One of the most colorful as well

as tasty foods will be the whole barbecued lambs, done to a turn over charcoal in the Croatian village.

Similarly, the Russians, Italians, Jews, Czechs, Ukrainians and Poles will prepare the foods for which they have been famed for centuries, prepared with high craftsmanship at the July 4 picnic.

This year, there will be an "Old New Orleans" booth. Here will be featured a dish famed among the preparations of the food capital of the South. This is the red beans and rice dish which will be served, as well as specially barbecued spareribs and chicken.

The July 4 activities include dancing in the large main pavilion to the music of Charles Collins' Rhythm Ramblers.

Numerous games will be running throughout the day, including bingo, darts, wheels. Two softball games have been scheduled on the spacious diamonds of Santa Fe Park. In addition, the children have been promised train and pony rides.

The theme of the day's activities will be "Peace and Freedom," a slogan which lends itself well to the beautiful greenery and sylvan surroundings of Santa Fe Park.



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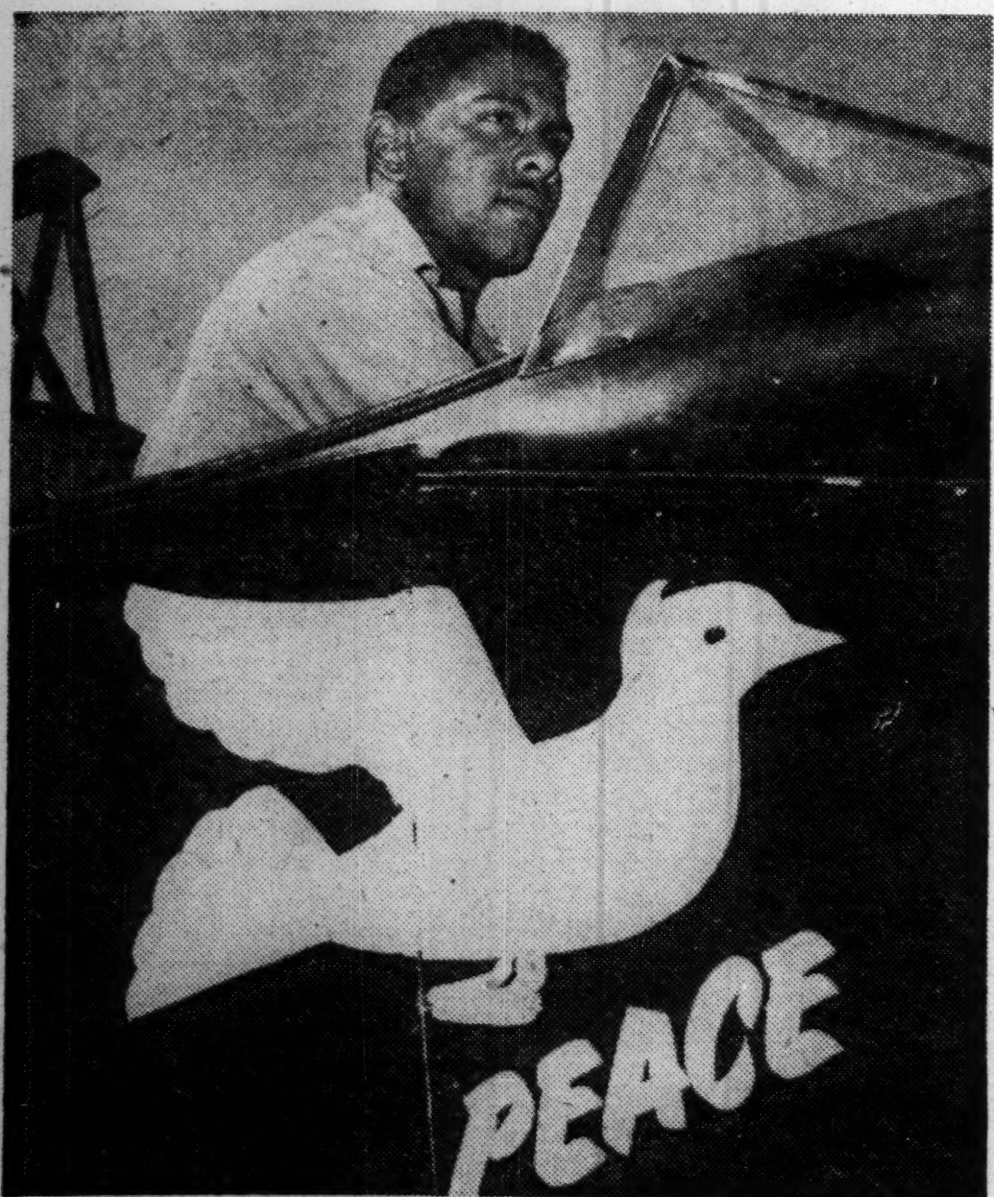
One Year of War

A four-page section complete as a unit with this edition. —See Section 3 inside

F.B.I. ROUNDUP HIT AS ATTACK ON PEACE MOVEMENT

Demands Rise for Rehearing for '11'

— See Page 3 —



READY FOR CHICAGO is this dove-emblazoned airplane and its pilot, Paul Bellesen, 20-year-old Negro worker who will fly to Chicago Peace Congress June 29.

Flies 'Spirit of Peace' To the Peace Congress

SEATTLE, Wash.

A NEGRO YOUTH, 20-year-old Paul Bellesen of Everett, Wash., will pilot his own airplane, "Spirit of Peace" to the Chicago Peace Conference June 29-30 and July 1.

Bellesen, an Army and Coast Guard vet, figures it should take him 16 hours flying time, "allowing for head winds" to get his dove-emblazoned Fairchild PT-19A to the scene of the peace-festival. He will be one of some six or eight youth delegates from Washington State.

"I plan to start about an hour before sunrise and I'll probably have to set her down two or three times for gas," he says. "I've never made this long a flight before. But there's nothing to it—if you've got an airplane."

Bellesen's airplane, a sleek and sturdy looking two-seater open-cockpit job, will burn about

\$96 worth of high-test ethyl gasoline on the round trip, the youth figures. En route, he will seek the courtesy "guest tie-downs" usually accorded strange airplanes at most airports.

Is Bellesen excited about the Peace Congress? "I've been 'charged' ever since a group of young people first asked me to go," he declares, his voice and smile reflecting his eager anticipation. "I know it's going to be a great experience."

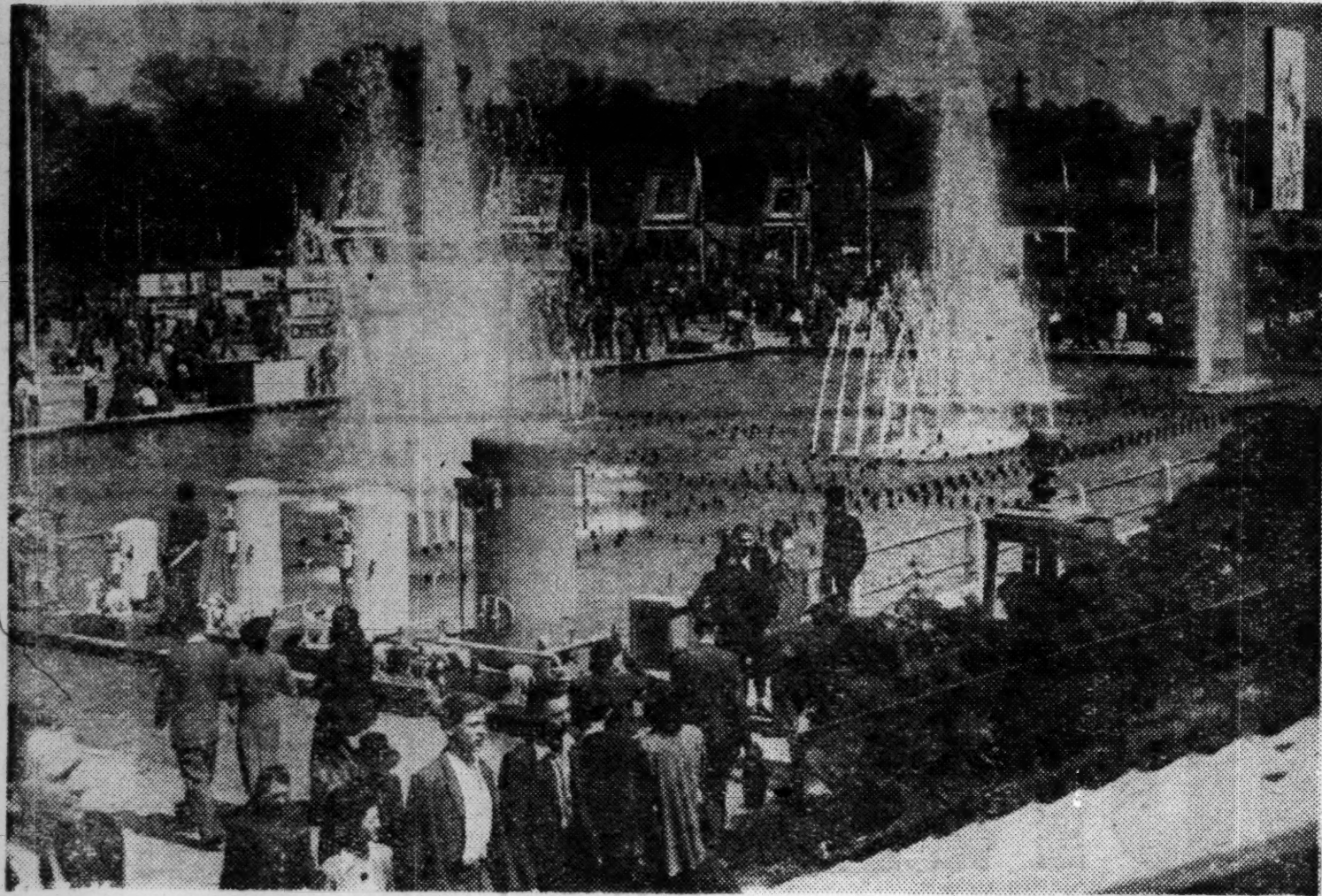
"I guess I've wanted to fly all my life. A couple of years ago I scraped some gold together, took my first lesson and fell in love with it," he explains.

Born in the sawmill city of Everett, young Bellesen attended grade and junior high school there. At North Junior High he ran the 100 yard dash. He served short hitches in the Army and Coast Guard. Discrimination and youth have made civilian jobs tough to get.

Conference Opens in Chicago Next Weekend

— See Page 4 —

OPEN INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA



32nd ANNUAL PRAGUE FAIR was this year a review of the achievements of Czechoslovakia's nationalized industries and the cooperative movement. All the peoples democracies had official exhibits this year, as did many private firms from England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Italy, Pakistan, Switzerland and Nigeria. The fair showed the technical help being given the peoples democracies by the Soviet Union as well as the achievements of these countries in furthering peace and the welfare of their people. The fair was attended by 1,400,000 people. The photo shows part of the exhibit grounds.

French CP Remains as Country's Biggest Party

By Joseph Starobin

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS have shown that it's possible to finagle electoral laws, and cheat the voters—but whether it's possible to govern a new Assembly or lead the French working people to war is another story. Edward Morrow, in the N. Y. Times, is

reported here to have written that one result of the elections should be the formation of a "good twenty-five divisions" for the Atlantic Pact. Yes, the divisions may be formed. But will they fight?

The three Center parties appear to have returned to power, but only if they pay hostage to what is called here the "fourth force"—which is the classic Right led by the old Munichmen such as Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier, who in turn will only be biding their time before coming to some kind of deal with General Charles deGaulle.

But the Center—composed of the Socialists, the Radical bloc, and the Catholic Republicans (MRP)—will have a minority of more than 311 in the new Assembly of 627 deputies only thanks to a plain and simple electoral fraud. This was the abolition of proportional representation in all departments except the two of Greater Paris and a few overseas areas. That is, the alliance of the Center and sometimes the Rightist parties worked out in such a way that if their combined lists got 51 percent of the votes, they divided all the seats. Only where the combined lists failed to get this 51 percent did proportional representation prevail.

IN THIS FASHION, a string of minority parties succeeded in one-third of the electoral areas in walking away with all the seats—disfranchising millions of the opposition. Even so, the Socialists and Radicals only managed to hold their votes, while the Catholic Republicans lost heavily. It was only through the alliance with the fourth group—the so-called independents—that a majority of seats

in the Assembly will be maintained. Nobody in France could defend such a trickery by logic or justice. But it goes by the name of "democracy" nevertheless.

BUT ON BALANCE, the Communist showing was impressive, very impressive. They will probably retain their standing as the largest single party in the country. It must be recalled that the present atmosphere is very different from 1946 when Maurice Thorez was vice-premier and when the dreams of a really new democratic and progressive France were still young and fresh.

Moreover, these five million votes represent something a bit different than the Italian Left bloc. Each vote was a vote for the Communist Party, not a Socialist-Communist coalition. Each vote was a defi to the intense propaganda both from the powerful French ruling class and its Wall Street mentors. Each person who voted Communist knew he or she was voting for a Party which the new Rightist government may try to outlaw in a few months.

By percentage, it appears the Communists will have 26 percent with 28.6 percent in 1946. In terms of what they represent of course, these are the votes of the men and women who do the work in France and without whom it is not going to be possible to make war. And they will not make war.

AS FOR THE DEGAULLIST RPF, it did not by any means enjoy a popular sweep. In fact, it got fewer votes than in the municipal elections of 1947. (It did not exist as a party in 1946). In terms of

percentages, the deGaullists were running about 21 percent; in terms of seats they will probably have close to 120 on their own line, which is far less than had been predicted.

But what will happen now, is a struggle between the deGaullists and the Right-Center coalition and if deGaulle gets the active backing of the Department of State (which now has two cards to play) a whole section of the so-called "independents" making up the Center majority will swing toward deGaulle. They were concealed deGaullists anyway. This struggle is overlaid with all kinds of factional issues, since deGaulle is seeking to gain power on his own terms. But this struggle, plus the principled opposition of the sizeable Communist bloc, is likely to make the new Assembly a pretty fragile affair, almost ungovernable. And if the Constitution is revised, and new measures taken against the Left, there could be new elections soon.

ONE THING IS PLAIN. The workingclass has largely held firm for the Communists. The right-wing, neo-fascist sector of France has crystallized around deGaulle. And in between are the groupings of men who will not bar the way to fascism, but definitely assist its advance. The outlook is therefore one of grim, tense, and continuing struggle in France, where bourgeois democracy is running its classic and fatal course.

But what of the common people? What of the Socialist or Catholic workers who don't want more taxes, more divisions for the army, more of the grinding poverty which the Atlantic Pact intensifies? To them, the Communists make the appeal for unity on behalf of peace and national salvation.

There was one poster which appeared late in the campaign, and it told the whole story. It showed Paris—with the luminous cathedral of Notre Dame in the background. And the legend said: "Paris took 2,000 years to build—shall it be destroyed in a second?" That is the question the Communists are asking in France.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

French voters upset the newly-revised timetable of the war camp last Sunday. In balloting for a new National Assembly with 625 deputies, an estimated 90 percent of the 24,419,000 eligible voters in the 151 constituencies of metropolitan France and the French colonies made their choices of 4,100 candidates in 801 party



DUCLÓS

Of these, incomplete returns showed 4,905,008 voters had selected Communist Party candidates, making the Communists again the party receiving the largest number of popular votes. Closest runner-up to the Communists were the DeGaullists, which received 3,614,878 votes, or nearly one and one-third million votes fewer than the Communists. Other parties: Socialists, 2,526,344; Popular Republicans, 2,102,993; Radical Socialists, 2,007,830; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 2,049,113. These returns are only for 17 million voters; complete returns are expected to shove up the Communist total to from 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 votes, or several hundred thousand less than they received in the 1948 elections.

Reviewing this report, the political bureau of the Communist

Party declared that the elections were a "substantial victory," taking into account the fact that the previous high vote of 5,500,000 in 1946 came in a totally different period. To Wall Street imperialism, the vote was a disaster. As Raymond Cartier, Washington correspondent of the Paris-Match, cabled shortly before the elections: "The highest placed members of the State Department . . . believe the French National elections to be more serious for them and more decisive than the MacArthur affair! More than five million (for the Communists), disaster; between four and five million—serious defeat; between three and four million—modest success; less than three million—victory."

Yet, Wall Street might get some consolation from the effects of the election rigging which it imposed upon the French people. Under the new electoral law, according to the incomplete returns, the DeGaullists will receive 112 seats in the National Assembly; the Communists, 103; the Socialists 98; Popular Republicans, 93; Radicals, 89; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 97. This means that to elect one Communist deputy it required 47,621 votes; one DeGaullist, 32,275 votes; one Socialist, 25,758 votes; one Popular Republican, 22,612; one Radical Socialist, 22,559; one Independent-Peasant-Rightist, 21,124 votes.

Other important developments abroad included the usual sensational "victories" claimed by Gen. Ridgway's headquarters. Bitter warfare was raging in Korea, the Koreans were using more aerial power; the war of maneuver spread across the country, the United States forces were continuing to inch ahead. But most interesting was the report that U. S. troops were clearing the 38th Parallel strip of all civilians. In preparation for what? . . .



THOREZ

See Whitewash in Murder of Negro

THE GRAND JURY proceedings were secret. But it was no secret that for 10 days, in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn courtroom, the eye-witnesses—one after another—brought in the sworn facts that proved Henry Fields Jr., Negro father of four small children, had been murdered by a Brownsville cop.

Ranged on the side of justice were the facts, arraigned in a staggering weight of evidence—and the people, Negro and white, united in an unprecedented mass movement to end police brutality in Brooklyn.

Ranged against them, sweating, chewing cigar stubs, looking for loopholes, were the politicians who had the job of setting up the whitewash for Patrolman Samuel Appelbaum, the 73rd Precinct Negro-hating cop who killed Fields with a single shot after a minor traffic accident May 26.

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"On May 26, 1951, at about 4:45 p.m. . . . I saw two cars coming up Osborn St. toward Liberty Ave. One of the cars was a gray car and the other was a police car. When the gray car almost got to the corner, the police car came and rammed into his left fender. . . .

"The fellow in the gray car (Henry Fields, Jr.) got out of his car, closed his door and was looking at this front left side of his car. Just as this colored fellow had turned around and took two or three steps, this cop got out of his car with his gun in his hand

and shot him in the back of the head.

"I saw the cop take out his gun and point it at the back of the man and then fire. I did not hear the cop say anything to the colored man before he raised his gun and shot him. The cop was about 15 feet away from the man when he shot him.

"After the shot, the colored man put his hands behind his head and fell down in front of his car on his left side and lay still. . . . I saw the cop go over to the man he had just shot and turn his body over with his foot.

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The door was still open. To close it against criminal whitewash, Bishop Reginald Barrow and Rev. A. D. Reeves, co-chairmen of the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1,000, appealed to all fair-minded citizens to wire Mayor Impelleretti at once urging compensation for Mrs. Alberta Fields and prosecution of the cop who murdered her husband.

South African Workers Flogged to Make Them Work Harder

JOHANNESBURG (ALN).—Willem Peters, a white South African farm foreman, disclosed at the trial of his employer, Max Mann, that he was given specific instructions to beat African laborers to make them work faster. Mann owns two farms in Transvaal province. On one farm there were between 70 and 80 workers whom Peters beat on Mann's orders. Mann gave similar instructions to native foremen, some of whom carried whips and strips of car tires. Peters himself had a whip which he carried as he rode horseback among the African laborers.

JUSTICE DOUGLAS' OPINION

(Continued from Page 3)

the diverse creeds and cultures of the world.

There comes a time when even speech loses its constitutional immunity. Speech innocuous one year may at another time fan such destructive flames that it must be halted in the interests of the safety of the Republic. That is the meaning of the clear and present danger test. When conditions are so critical that there will be no time to avoid the evil that the speech threatens, it is time to call a halt. Otherwise, free speech which is the strength of the Nation will be the cause of its destruction.

Yet free speech is the rule, not the exception. The restraint to be constitutional must be based on more than fear, on more than passionate opposition against the speech, on more than a revolted dislike for its contents. There must be some immediate injury to society that is likely if speech is allowed. . . .

The nature of Communism as a force on the world scene would, of course, be relevant to the issue of clear and present danger of petitioners' advocacy within the United States. But the primary consideration is the strength and tactical position of petitioners and their converts in this country. On that there is no evidence in the record. If we are to take judicial notice of the threat of Communists within the nation, it should not be difficult to conclude that as a political party they are of little consequence. Communists in this country have never made a respectable or serious showing in any election. I would doubt that there is a village, let alone a city or county or state which the Commu-

nists could carry. Communism in the world scene is no bogey-man; but Communists as a political faction or party in this country plainly is. Communism has been so thoroughly exposed in this country that it has been crippled as a political force. Free speech has destroyed it as an effective political party. It is inconceivable that those who went up and down this country preaching the doctrine of revolution which petitioners espouse would have any success. In days of trouble and confusion when bread lines were long, when the unemployed walked the streets, when people were starving, the advocates of a short-cut by revolution might have a chance to gain adherents. But today there are no such conditions. The country is not in despair; the people know Soviet Communism; the doctrine of Soviet revolution is exposed in all of its ugliness and the American people want none of it.

How it can be said that there is a clear and present danger that this advocacy will succeed is, therefore, a mystery. Some nations less resilient than the United States, where illiteracy is high and where democratic traditions are only budding, might have to take drastic steps and jail these men for merely speaking their creed. But in America they are miserable merchants of unwanted ideas; their wares remain unsold. The fact that their ideas are abhorrent does not make them powerful.

The political impotence of the Communists in this country does not, of course, dispose of the problem. Their numbers; their positions in industry and government; the extent to which they have in fact infiltrated the police, the armed services, transportation, stevedoring, power plants, munitions works, and other critical places—these facts all bear on the

likelihood that their advocacy of the Soviet theory of revolution will endanger the Republic. But the record is silent on these facts. If we are to proceed on the basis of judicial notice, it is impossible for me to say that the Communists in this country are so potent or so strategically deployed that they must be suppressed for their speech. I could not so hold unless I were willing to conclude that the activities in recent years of committees of Congress, of the Attorney General, or labor unions, of state legislatures, and of Loyalty Boards were so futile as to leave the country on the edge of grave peril. To believe that petitioners and their following are placed in such critical positions as to endanger the Nation is to believe the incredible. It is safe to say that the followers of the creed of Soviet Communism are known to the FBI; that in case of war with Russia they will be picked up overnight as were all prospective saboteurs at the commencement of World War II; that the invisible army of petitioners is the best known, the most beset, and the least thriving of any fifth column in history. Only those held by fear and panic could think otherwise.

This is my view if we are to act on the basis of judicial notice. But the mere statement of the opposing views indicates how important it is that we know the facts before we act. Neither prejudice nor hate nor senseless fear should be the basis of this solemn act. Free speech—the glory of our system of government—should not be sacrificed on anything less than plain and objective proof of danger that the evil advocated is imminent. On this record no one can say that petitioners and their converts are in such a strategic position as to have even the slightest chance of achieving their aims.

The First Amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech." The Constitution provides no exception. This does not mean, however, that the Nation need hold its hand until it is in such weakened condition that there is no time to protect itself from incitement to revolution. Seditious conduct can always be punished. But the command of the First

Amendment is so clear that we should not allow Congress to call a halt to free speech except in the extreme case of peril from the speech itself. The First Amendment makes confidence in the common sense of our people and in their maturity of judgment the great postulate of our democracy. Its philosophy is that violence is rarely, if ever, stopped by denying civil liberties to those advocating resort to force. The First Amendment reflects the philosophy of Jefferson "that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order." The political censor has no place in our public debates. Unless and until extreme and necessitous circumstances are shown our aim should be to keep speech unfettered and to allow the processes of law to be invoked only when the provocateurs among us move from speech to action.

Want Ellis' Cartoons

A portfolio of the powerful political cartoons created by Fred Ellis, the Daily Worker's cartoonist since it was founded 26 years ago, is being prepared.

Some cartoons, however, are required to fill out the collection, and Ellis is appealing to all readers and collectors who have original cartoons and previous collections of his cartoons to send them to him in care of the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St.

In particular Ellis requires "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," a collection of the cartoons made by Ellis during the five years of the campaign to free the two labor martyrs. He also requires any of the "Red Cartoons" booklets published in 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929.

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5,000 DELEGATES TO ATTEND PEACE CONGRESS IN CHICAGO

(Continued from page 4)
shed and the abnormal in our lit-
white, in the fact that the most
seasoned fighters against oppres-
sion, the Negro people, are a ma-
jor factor at all levels of the APC.
Said Thomas Richardson, APC
co-director:

"The Peace Congress will de-

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monstrate the awareness of mil-
lions of Americans that the com-
mon effort of all sections of the
American people, Negro and
white, is necessary to achieve the
peace and freedom all of us de-
sire."

The best estimates show that of
the 5,000 delegates, 2,000 will be
trade unionists. Some 1,500 will
be Negro and 2,000 will be
women. Approximately six to
seven hundred will be members
of national groups, and 1,500 will
be youth.

★
**SEVERAL HUNDRED FAM-
ILIES** are expected to bring their
children to the Peace Congress,
and special arrangements are
being made for supervised zoo,
museum and playground trips.
From Portland, Ore., will come a
carload including a railroad
worker, a longshoreman and two
lumber workers.

There will be miners from the
Kentucky coalfields, a stump
farmer from Noxon, Mont., a Ne-
gro poet from Los Angeles,

Three Jewish youth choruses
from Detroit, Cleveland and Chi-
cago will gather here and perform
as one. A large group of Spanish-
speaking delegates will arrive from
the Southwest. A "Mambo" or-
chestra and dance team is coming
from New York. Representatives
from Madison, Wis., will bring
credentials from the co-op move-
ment. Montana will send a Pres-
byterian minister and a leader of
the Farmers' Union.

It's clear that the credentials' committee of the Congress will
have the job of cataloguing a cross
section of America, rich and di-
verse in the many backgrounds,
the interests, the political view-
points to be represented here.

The only common thread that
will bind these delegates is their
intense desire for peace and free-
dom, their understanding that
Peace is America's Best Defense.

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tually satisfactory financial arrange-
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FARMERS BACK PEACE MOVE

FARMINGDALE. — New Jersey's egg farmers are thinking of peace—and they're fitting their actions to their thoughts.

The FLF Feed Cooperative, affiliated to the Farmers Union, has endorsed Sen. Johnson's peace resolution and voted to send two observers to the American People's Peace Congress in Chicago.

Similar action was taken at Toms River by the New Jersey

Federated Egg Producers Association (FEPCO) which voted at a general membership meeting to support the Johnson resolution.

Women for Peace of Monmouth County, a broad organization in the farm-shore area, is backing the Chicago peace conference. Chapters in Asbury Park, Lakewood and Toms River have voted to send delegates. So has the Cliffwood chapter of the Progressive Party.

Big Jersey Union Raps Gag-Law Raids

NEWARK.—District 4 of the United Electrical Workers of America, representing 40,000 workers in the New Jersey industrial area, this week assailed the Smith thought-

control Act and its use by the Supreme Court to scuttle the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The council called on its 40,000 members to "join the fight to have the Smith Act and the convictions under it revoked."

The statement adopted by the district council and released by its president, James MacLeish, said: "If individuals can be convicted for what they think and say on political issues, how long can the trade union movement remain free to fight against the wage freeze, against high prices and taxes, against war?"

The UE Council declared the dissenting opinions of Supreme Court Justices Black and Douglas, opposing the frameup of the 11 Communist leaders framed under the Smith Act, "exposed the real danger which confronts the labor movement and the American people. The danger is that in the name of protecting democracy, democracy will be wiped out."

Previous Supreme Court decisions upholding human slavery



JAME McLEISH

and child labor have been overturned by pressure of the people, the UE Council pointed out.

Page 2 THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1948

NEW JERSEY NEWS

Horner Verdict Rocks Trenton

SIX NEGROES SENTENCED TO DEATH IN MURDER OF STOREKEEPER

By Jo Michaels

TRENTON.—Has New Jersey spawned another Scottsboro case? That is the question running like wildfire through this capital city with the decision that six men, all of them Negroes, must die for the robbery-murder of William Horner. Execution was set by Common Pleas Judge Charles P. Hutchinson for the week of Sept. 19—barely six weeks after the verdict of "guilty" brought in by an all-white jury. The sentence represents the largest single mass execution in the history of New Jersey. Trentonians, who waited

THIS IS THE HEADLINE in the New Jersey Worker—the first paper to expose the Trenton Six frameup as a "Northern Scottsboro"—that started the fight in August, 1948, which last week smashed the frameup and freed four of the six innocent Trenton Negroes. Below, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell and her mother, Mrs. Emma English, rejoiced at the victory won by the Civil Rights Congress in August, 1949, when the N. J. Supreme Court upset the first frameup death verdict. Now Mrs. Mitchell, who opened the Trenton Six frameup to the world, starts the fight to free the remaining two of the six framed Negroes—her brother, Collis English, and Ralph Cooper.



Open Fight to Free Last Two of Trenton 6 Victims

TRENTON.—Attorneys, relatives and friends of Collis English and Ralph Cooper, the two Trenton Six defendants who were sentenced to life sentences, this week expressed confidence that the two men will win their freedom. James Imbrie, a leader of

the Princeton Committee to Free the Trenton Six, declared, just as the verdict was rendered, that he was sure that "they can be acquitted." Imbrie said the freedom of four of the six defendants hit at the heart of Prosecutor Mario Volpe's case against the men. "I feel that the situation regarding the 'confessions' is one that reflects on the whole police department and the City of Trenton," he said.

One of the obstacles to the immediate legal work for Cooper and English, Imbrie said, was the high costs attached to getting a printed trial record.

NEED \$100,000

"We undertook to raise \$25,000

(to defend English, Cooper and James Thorpe in the trial just ended) and raised \$22,000," Imbrie told reporters. "An appeal now would require four times that amount." Imbrie pointed out that the printed record alone will cost \$32,000 plus the expenses for a brief and other needs.

J. Mercer Burrell, an associate counsel for John McKenzie and Horace Wilson, two of the freed men, said after the men were freed, "I am sure that the NAACP and my co-counsel will support attorney Pellettieri and the Princeton Committee in any further moves in behalf of Collis English and Ralph Cooper."

Mrs. Bessie English Mitchell,

sister of Collis English, reiterated her belief in her brother's innocence and said of both jailed defendants: "They shall not rot in jail. I will keep on fighting just as I fought before until Ralph and Collis are home, too."

It was due mainly to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Mitchell, who brought the Civil Rights Congress into the case in 1948, the convictions and death sentences given the six in 1948 were set aside after an appeal backed by world-wide protests.

"American justice is still on trial," Mrs. Mitchell warned, "and until that injustice against my people stops, we have just begun to fight."

New Jersey Communists Hail Victory in Freedom of Four

NEWARK.—The state committee of the New Jersey Communist Party this week hailed the acquittal of four of the Trenton Six as "a tremendous victory for the people" and said: "The smashing of this frameup against the Negro people must now be completed with the fight to free Collis English and Ralph Cooper, who remain victims of this vicious denial of justice."

Martha Stone, chairman, and Charles Nusser, secretary said:

"If it had not been for the fight launched by the Civil Rights Congress and other progressives, including the Communists, three years ago, all six of the men—including the four now free—would have been electrocuted by the State of New Jersey."

"This case was a frame-up from the beginning. The six innocent men should never have been brought to trial in the first place. The state of New Jersey stands indicted as the perpetrators of this frame-up. Prosecutor Volpe's role has been a disgraceful one—in direct contradiction to his sworn

duty to serve the ends of justice. Governor Driscoll, the great 'defender' of civil rights, who spoke out at length on the trials that have taken place in the People's Democracies in Europe, remained silent about this vicious frame-up right here in New Jersey."

"The State, in developing this frame-up in the court room, linked all six-men together. Each played a specific role in the crime, according to the State. They were all linked together and all guilty according to the crude frame-up developed by the Prosecutor's office. The freeing of any of the men actually smashes completely the case against all six. The conviction of English and Cooper means that two of the six are still victims of a frame-up."

"A victory has been won—four men are free and all six are still alive. But a great job remains to be done—the winning of freedom for the two victims of jimcrow justice. All decent people should consecrate themselves to this task. Governor Driscoll should be deluged with letters and telegrams demanding freedom for English and Cooper and removal of Volpe as Prosecutor."

CRC MAPS 30-DAY CAMPAIGN

NEWARK.—A 30-day three-point campaign to free Collis English and Ralph Cooper, the two remaining victims in the Trenton Six frameup, was initiated this week by the Civil Rights Congress.

Declaring that the "millions of Negro and white Americans whose mass protest freed four of the Trenton Six cannot rely completely on the New Jersey courts to win freedom" for English and Cooper, given life sentences, the CRC proposed:

- Resolutions and wires to New Jersey Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll demanding that he order the freedom of English and Cooper and the indictment of Prosecutor Volpe and all racist officials who plotted and tried to uphold the frameup.

- All-out financial support for the costly legal appeal which must be prepared within 30 days.
- Letters and wires to English

and Cooper at Mercer County Jail, Trenton, N. J., or to the state prison when they are transferred, pledging individual and group support.

Negro and progressive white organizations, trade unions, churches and individuals were urged to back the campaign by Lewis Moroze, CRC state leader.

Cooper and English, the CRC said, were given life terms "for a crime which the jury ruled never occurred." According to the now-discredited state's version of the crime, the two frameup victims who were alleged to have wielded the murder weapon, were acquitted.

The CRC charged that only because Judge Smalley "wanted to save state and Trenton officials from prosecution and jailing for their vicious frameup were Cooper and English's repudiated confessions allowed as evidence."

THE ELECTION OUTLOOK

Peace, Prices, Taxes Main Issues, Progressive Party Petitioners Find



The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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In 3 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

By Augusta Strong

PHILADELPHIA.—The successful completion of the Progressive Party campaign to win a place on the ballot for the year 1951 is an important development. The Progressive Party was faced with the tremendous task of collecting 10,000 signatures of registered voters on nominating petitions from May 25 to June 11, in order to run candidates for city-wide office.

By contrast, candidates who wished to run in the Democratic or Republican primaries for City Council had to obtain only 100 signatures. In even further contrast, candidates running within a specific district for office in either of the old parties were required to file only 10 signatures to get their names on the ballot.

Though the Progressive Party has conducted petition campaigns here with good results in previous years—obtaining 60,000 signatures on a PTC fare rise petition in

1949, for example—because of the intensified harassment of progressives, no one could feel that the success of this year's campaign was guaranteed in advance.

PROGRESSIVES WHO engaged in the campaign were encouraged and stimulated by the warm and interested public response to their appeal.

"We were faced with a situation we couldn't solve ourselves. We went to the people, and the people helped solve it," explained Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia director of the Progressive Party. Most of those who signed were

registered Republicans and Democrats. Some had heard of the Progressive Party and could recall the Wallace and Rainey campaigns of 1948. The majority who signed responded to the right of independent candidates to run for public office.

The signers were workingclass and Negro people in most instances—groups denied representation when candidates are chosen by the regular parties.

Approximately one-third of the total signatures were the result of canvassing in Kensington among hosiery, textile, electrical, and auto worker, many of whom knew of the PP's role in fighting the trolley fare rise, welfare budget cuts, and other local issues.

Another third of the signatures came from the Fourth Congressional District where the movement to send a Negro to Congress from the area has had wide support. Similarly, another large percentage of signers came from the Negro neighborhoods of West Philadelphia.

CANVASSERS found a ready interest in issues. Voters were concerned with these major problems: the increasing tax burden; the inflated prices of food and necessities; the exorbitant trolley and bus fare; the lack of adequate Negro representation in public office; the continuing war in Korea and the danger of spreading the war.

To the Progressive Party which has thus far issued only a draft electoral program for 1951, the canvass has provided an invaluable insight into what the people really want.

It was revealed, for example, that points in the PP program favoring the reduction of PTC fares, opposing one-man trolley operation, and asking the repeal of the Philadelphia wage tax were received with universal enthusiasm.

These attitudes which the Progressive Party regards as a growing and in some ways, conscious resistance to the effects of war economy will undoubtedly be reflected in their final 1951 program and in their work in the coming months.

PP canvassers reported another important fact—that the terror and redbaiting campaigns of the Administration and the press and radio have failed to frighten people

(Continued on Page 8)

MARTIN BACKS VOTE ON JOHNSON PLAN

Women Urge Phila. Demos To Endorse Peace Resolution

PHILADELPHIA.—Mounting pressure from Pennsylvania citizens has evoked a pledge from Sen. Edward Martin (R-Pa) to assist in having the Johnson Korea peace resolution "reported to the floor of the Senate so that, after full debate, final action may be taken on the measure."

Reversing his previous non-committal stand on the resolution (S. 140) submitted by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Col) urging an end to fighting in Korea, Sen. Martin declared in a letter to a constituent:

"I am sure we are all interested in bringing the war in Korea to an immediate end, and to obtain an honorable settlement of all disputes so as to bring about permanent peace in the Far East."

"This resolution is still pending in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. May I assure you that I shall do everything possible to

assist Senator Johnson in having the Resolution reported to the floor of the Senate so that, after full debate, final action may be taken on the measure."

MEANWHILE, a group of Philadelphia women fighters for peace called upon the Democratic City Executive Committee to "act in this month of June 1951 to memorialize the first anniversary of the Korean War by demanding that there not be a second year of war and by endorsing the Korean armistice resolution, support-

ed by Democratic Senators Johnson, Magnuson, and Butler."

In a statement on the Johnson resolution submitted to the office of Democratic City Chairman James Finnegan, the women declared:

"We feel because of the nature and importance of this resolution, it is essential that it be supported, not only in the halls of Congress, but in municipal governmental circles as well."

"The Korean war has taken a casualty toll of almost 70,000 of our youth, including scores of

young Philadelphians, and it is certainly time that our city leaders and the City Executive Committee of the Democratic Party speak out to end this tragedy."

"As long as the Korean war continues, there is growing danger that it may spread into a third World War, an atomic war of destruction. We of Philadelphia know that our city would be one of the first targets of A-bomb retaliation."

"Even our children have been

(Continued on Page 8)

Phila. Leaders Hit Court Decision on 11 Communists

PHILADELPHIA.—Trade union, religious and civic leaders in this area are joining the growing list of prominent Philadelphians who are calling for a review of the Supreme Court's decision convicting the 11 Communist leaders and upholding the Smith Act.

According to J. S. Zucker, organizational director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress, these leaders include:

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Rev. Leonard B. Rasmussen, rector of the Church of the Atonement, Dr. David Budin.

Also, Thomas F. Delaney, secretary, United Electrical Workers, District Council 1; David Davis, business agent, UE Local 155; Frank Brownstone, director, District 2, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; James E. Pasquay, secretary-treasurer, Local 30, International Fur Workers; Edward Incollingo, business agent, Local 30, Fur Workers, like Freedman, manager, Local 53, Fur Workers; and Edward Drill, secretary, Local 587, Brotherhood of Painters, AFL.

In an amicus curiae statement addressed to the Supreme Court, trade union leaders said, "... that the decision is a forerunner of further blows against the trade unions."

Charging that the decision deals a death blow to trial by jury, the trade unionists said, "Labor cherishes the right to a jury trial wisely granted by the framers of our Constitution. Any decision which restricts that right is a menace to the labor movement."

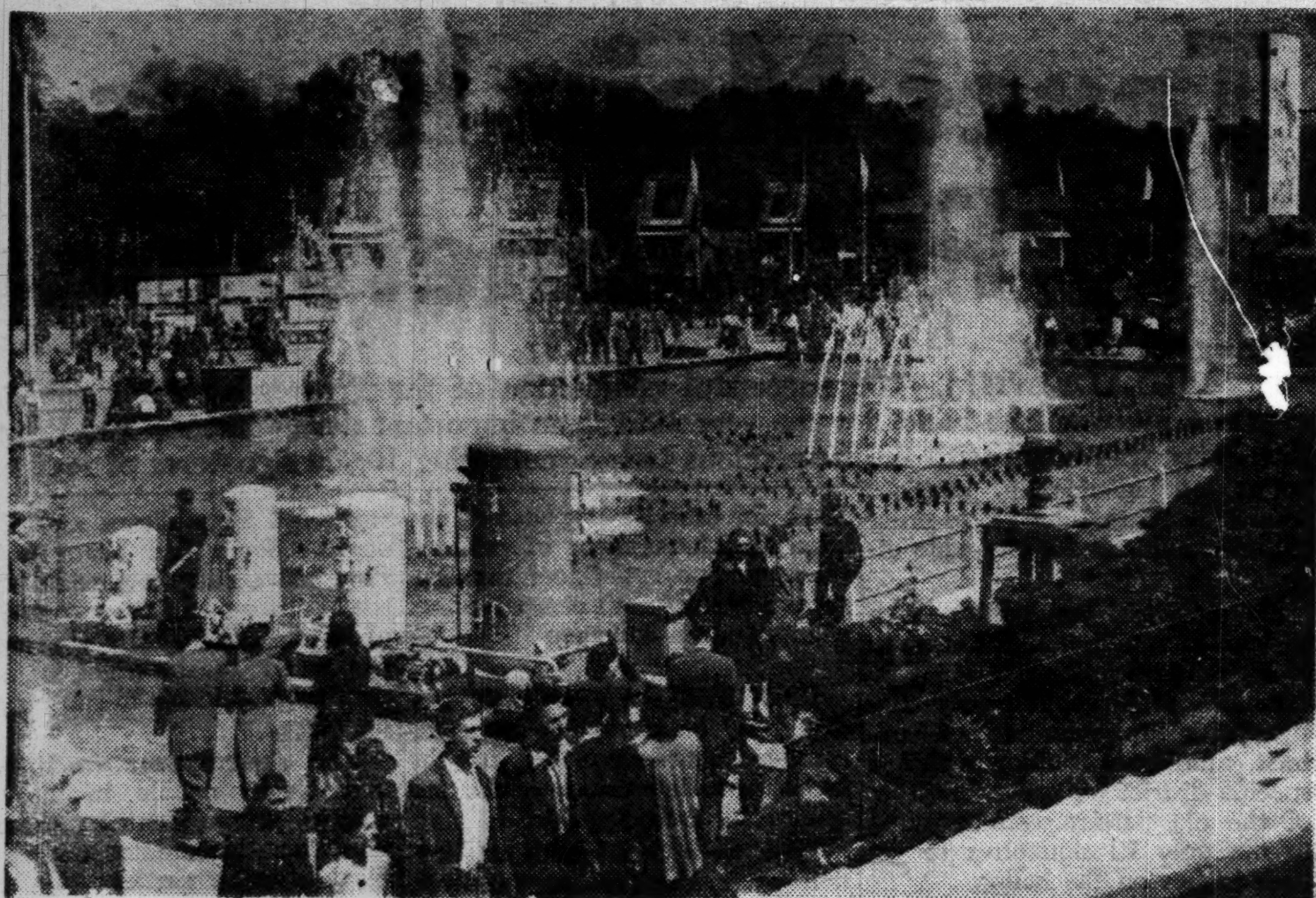
Progressive File 11,000 Petitions

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 11,000 Philadelphians signed petitions to place Alice F. Liveright and John L. Holton, Progressive Party candidates for City Council-at-Large in Philadelphia on the ballot, Henry Beitscher, City Director of the Party, announced last week. A Progressive Party delegation headed by Beitscher filed the foot-high sheaf of petitions at City Hall.

"The response of Philadelphia citizens to Progressive Party candidates," Beitscher said, "was overwhelming. It became apparent very early in the campaign that Philadelphians are seeking a way to express their independence of the two old party machines. If the legislature had not cut short the period for circulating petitions, we could easily have filed double the number. Hundreds of persons visited expressed their support for our candidates with their program for wage tax repeal, an end to police terror and reduced PTC fares."

"Our candidates pledged themselves to carry forward this program through to election day in November. We earnestly solicit the support of all Philadelphians in the building of an independent political party which through its vote in November can bring the force of the people to bear for a clean, honest and progressive government in Philadelphia."

OPEN INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA



THE 52nd ANNUAL PRAGUE FAIR was this year a review of the achievements of Czechoslovakia's nationalized industries and the cooperative movement. All the peoples democracies had official exhibits this year, as did many private firms from England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Italy, Pakistan, Switzerland and Nigeria. The fair showed the technical help being given the peoples democracies by the Soviet Union as well as the achievements of these countries in furthering peace and the welfare of their people. The fair was attended by 1,400,000 people. The photo shows part of the exhibit grounds.

French CP Remains as Country's Biggest Party

By Joseph Starobin

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS have shown that it's possible to finagle electoral laws, and cheat the voters—but whether it's possible to govern a new Assembly or lead the French working people to war is another story. Edward Morrow, in the N. Y. Times, is

reported here to have written that one result of the elections should be the formation of a "good twenty-five divisions" for the Atlantic Pact. Yes, the divisions may be formed. But will they fight?

The three Center parties appear to have returned to power, but only if they pay hostage to what is called here the "fourth force"—which is the classic Right led by the old Munichmen such as Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier, who in turn will only be biding their time before coming to some kind of deal with General Charles de Gaulle.

But the Center—composed of the Socialists, the Radical bloc, and the Catholic Republicans (MRP)—will have a minority of more than 311 in the new Assembly of 627 deputies only thanks to a plain and simple electoral fraud. This was the abolition of proportional representation in all departments except the two of Greater Paris and a few overseas areas. That is, the alliance of the Center and sometimes the Rightist parties worked out in such a way that if their combined lists got 51 percent of the votes, they divided all the seats. Only where the combined lists failed to get this 51 percent did proportional representation prevail.

IN THIS FASHION, a string of minority parties succeeded in one-third of the electoral areas in walking away with all the seats—disfranchising millions of the opposition. Even so, the Socialists and Radicals only managed to hold their votes, while the Catholic Republicans lost heavily. It was only through the alliance with the fourth group—the so-called independents—that a majority of seats

in the Assembly will be maintained. Nobody in France could defend such a trickery by logic or justice. But it goes by the name of "democracy" nevertheless.

BUT ON BALANCE, the Communist showing was impressive, very impressive. They will probably retain their standing as the largest single party in the country. It must be recalled that the present atmosphere is very different from 1946 when Maurice Thorez was vice-premier and when the dreams of a really new democratic and progressive France were still young and fresh.

Moreover, these five million votes represent something a bit different than the Italian Left bloc. Each vote was a vote for the Communist Party, not a Socialist-Communist coalition. Each vote was a defi to the intense propaganda both from the powerful French ruling class and its Wall Street mentors. Each person who voted Communist knew he or she was voting for a Party which the new Rightist government may try to outlaw in a few months.

By percentage, it appears the Communists will have 26 percent with 28.6 percent in 1946. In terms of what they represent of course, these are the votes of the men and women who do the work in France and without whom it is not going to be possible to make war. And they will not make war.

AS FOR THE DEGAULLIST RPF, it did not by any means enjoy a popular sweep. In fact, it got fewer votes than in the municipal elections of 1947. (It did not exist as a party in 1946). In terms of

percentages, the deGaullists were running about 21 percent; in terms of seats they will probably have close to 120 on their own line, which is far less than had been predicted.

But what will happen now, is a struggle between the deGaullists and the Right-Center coalition and if deGaulle gets the active backing of the Department of State (which now has two cards to play) a whole section of the so-called "independents" making up the Center majority will swing toward deGaulle. They were concealed deGaullists anyway. This struggle is overlaid with all kinds of factional issues, since deGaulle is seeking to gain power on his own terms. But this struggle, plus the principled opposition of the sizeable Communist bloc, is likely to make the new Assembly a pretty fragile affair, almost ungovernable. And if the Constitution is revised, and new measures taken against the Left, there could be new elections soon.

ONE THING IS PLAIN. The workingclass has largely held firm for the Communists. The right-wing, neo-fascist sector of France has crystallized around deGaulle. And in between are the groupings of men who will not bar the way to fascism, but definitely assist its advance. The outlook is therefore one of grim, tense, and continuing struggle in France, where bourgeois democracy is running its classic and fatal course.

But what of the common people? What of the Socialist or Catholic workers who don't want more taxes, more divisions for the army, more of the grinding poverty which the Atlantic Pact intensifies? To them, the Communists make the appeal for unity on behalf of peace and national salvation.

There was one poster which appeared late in the campaign, and it told the whole story. It showed Paris—with the luminous cathedral of Notre Dame in the background. And the legend said: "Paris took 2,000 years to build—shall it be destroyed in a second?" That is the question the Communists are asking in France.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

French voters upset the newly-revised timetable of the war camp last Sunday. In balloting for a new National Assembly with 625 deputies, an estimated 90 percent of the 24,419,000 eligible voters in the 151 constituencies of metropolitan France and the French colonies made their choices of 4,100 candidates in 801 party



DUCLOS

Of these, incomplete returns showed 4,905,008 voters had selected Communist Party candidates, making the Communists again the party receiving the largest number of popular votes. Closest runner-up to the Communists were the DeGaullists, which received 3,614,878 votes, or nearly one and one-third million votes fewer than the Communists. Other parties: Socialists, 2,526,344; Popular Republicans, 2,102,993; Radical Socialists, 2,007,830; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 2,049,113. These returns are only for 17 million voters; complete returns are expected to shove up the Communist total to from 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 votes, or several hundred thousand less than they received in the 1948 elections.

Reviewing this report, the political bureau of the Communist Party declared that the elections were a "substantial victory," taking into account the fact that the previous high vote of 5,500,000 in 1946 came in a totally different period. To Wall Street imperialism, the vote was a disaster. As Raymond Cartier, Washington correspondent of the Paris-Match, cabled shortly before the elections: "The highest placed members of the State Department . . . believe the French National elections to be more serious for them and more decisive than the MacArthur affair! More than five million (for the Communists), disaster; between four and five million—serious defeat; between three and four million—modest success; less than three million—victory."

Yet, Wall Street might get some consolation from the effects of the election rigging which it imposed upon the French people. Under the new electoral law, according to the incomplete returns, the DeGaullists will receive 112 seats in the National Assembly; the Communists, 103; the Socialists 98; Popular Republicans, 93; Radicals, 89; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 97. This means that to elect one Communist deputy it required 47,621 votes; one DeGaullist, 32,275 votes; one Socialist, 25,758 votes; one Popular Republican, 22,612; one Radical Socialist, 22,559; one Independent-Peasant-Rightist, 21,124 votes.

CONFERENCE TO END CONFERENCES?

In Paris, where the four deputy foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union continued their three month-long discussions on an agenda for a Four Power Foreign Ministers meeting, the war camp moved again to sabotage the conference and "blame it on the Russians." Carrying out a pre-conceived strategy to delay the Foreign Ministers' meeting long enough to complete preparations for aggression under cover of the Paris discussions, and then to scuttle the entire conference, the Truman Government and its satellites proposed that the Foreign Ministers meet on items on which the deputies have already agreed. These do not include the questions of a reduction of armaments



GOMYKO

by the Four Powers from their present level, and of the Atlantic Pact and the network of United States war bases in Europe. These questions Washington refuses to discuss, or even to allow on the agenda as items on which the deputies were unable to agree.

Consequently, Soviet representative A. A. Gromyko was forced to say that he believed the war camp's proposal would be unacceptable. A similar proposal earlier had brought this Soviet response: "The Soviet Government considers that a frank discussion of the question concerning American military bases and the Atlantic Pact, which was the main cause of the worsening of relations between the USSR and the three Powers, would considerably relieve the tense atmosphere in Europe and facilitate the work of the conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers."

But apparently Wall Street and Washington have decided to keep such a discussion away from the peoples at all costs—even if they have to use the Paris conference to end all further conferences, and blame it on the Soviet Union.

IRAN OIL DEAL FOR A JAPAN TREATY

Efforts of U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady in Iran and John Foster Dulles in London added up to a Truman-Attlee deal by which Washington interceded in Iran in behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Britain would agree to back the Truman Government's proposed separate "peace treaty" with Japan. In Iran, the British were already dickering with the Government, offering a paltry 10 million pounds in a move to make Iran's nationalization of its own oil resources a paper transaction only. In London, Dulles got the British to agree to waive the question of whether the Chinese People's Republic or Chiang Kai-shek should have a voice in the "treaty." The British will let the "sovereign" government of Japan decide after the treaty is ratified. Does anyone doubt whom the Yoshida gang of militarists will choose to deal with?

PROPAGANDA, ETC.

Other important developments abroad included the usual sensational "victories" claimed by Gen. Ridgway's headquarters. Bitter warfare was raging in Korea, the Koreans were using more aerial power, the war of maneuver spread across the country, the United States forces were continuing to inch ahead. But most interesting was the report that U. S. troops were clearing the 38th Parallel strip of all civilians. In preparation for what?



THOREZ



DULLES

South African Workers Flogged to Make Them Work Harder

JOHANNESBURG (ALN).—Willem Peters, a white South African farm foreman, disclosed at the trial of his employer, Max Mann, that he was given specific instructions to beat African laborers to make them work faster. Mann owns two farms in Transvaal province. On one farm there were between 70 and 80 workers whom Peters beat on Mann's orders. Mann gave similar instructions to native foremen, some of whom carried whips and strips of car tires. Peters himself had a whip which he carried as he rode horseback among the African laborers.



TWO MORE TO FREE, the four freed Negroes in the Trenton Six trial signal as they won freedom in their trial. They are (left to right): McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and James Thorpe. Their two fellow defendants still to be freed are Ralph Cooper and Collis English.

The Worker Pioneered In Fight for Trenton 6

By Abner W. Berry

THE FREEING OF FOUR of the Trenton Six defendants last week was the climax of a long, hard fight that began on Aug. 9, 1948, when an all-white jury declared the men "guilty," and Judge Charles Hutchinson sentenced them to death. Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, whose brother, Collis English, was one of the defendants, cried out on that muggy night in the hot court, "Kill me, too! There's nothing left in this country! You've taken everything we ever had!"

Mrs. Mitchell regained her composure later and set about the job of reversing the frameup of her brother and his co-defendants. A month later, she told a reporter: "I'm going to search all over this country for justice. I'm not going to let my brother die for something he didn't do."

BOTH STATEMENTS of Mrs. Mitchell were carried exclusively in The Worker. And this was not due to some accidental presence of a reporter—The Worker remained at Mrs. Mitchell's side in the fight to free the Trenton Six. In the Aug. 15, 1948 Jersey Edition of The Worker, the reporter, Jo Michaels, asked her readers about the Trenton Six case: "Has New Jersey spawned another Scottsboro case?"

The Worker on Sept. 19, 1948, ran an interview with Mrs. Mitchell, written by the same reporter, in which the entire frameup was exposed. Following the untiring spade-work done for the defendants by Mrs. Mitchell and publicized by The Worker, the Civil Rights Congress was brought into the case. The men, scheduled to die on Sept. 19, 1948, were literally snatched from the electric chair, although the CRC could not force Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe to move them from the prison death cells.

BY THE TIME in July, 1949, when the case reached the State Supreme Court on appeal, it was known as "The Jersey Scottsboro Case." In the meantime, the progressive weekly National Guardian had publicized the case and exposed the fact that all evidence pointed to the defendants' innocence. A dispatch by the Guardian reporter, William Rueben, in Reynold's News in England appeared under the headline, "They Must Die Because They Are Black." United Press picked it up and overnight the Trenton Six case became known for the first time to millions in the United States.

Upon Mrs. Mitchell, The Worker, the Civil Rights Congress and its supporters, fell the responsibility for the original steps in defending the rights of the six Negro victims of "Jersey Justice."

Of the Civil Rights Congress, The Daily Compass wrote editorially on July 1, 1949: "It would be difficult to find a greater service to the true ends of democracy

than that just performed by that organization and its able attorney.

"It is becoming more clear each day that what the Attorney General means by loyalty—just as what the President means by loyalty—is agreement with Tom Clark and Harry S. Truman."

There is no doubting the fact that The Worker, the Communists who supported the position of The Worker, and the Civil Rights Congress, all of whom answered Mrs.

Mitchell's cry, for justice, paved the way for the partial victory in the Trenton Six case. But as long as the two men—Collis English and Ralph Cooper—are held as hostages by Volpe and the State of New Jersey the fight is not over.

Mrs. Mitchell has said after the sentencing of her brother to life-time in prison: "Until injustice against my people is ended—we have just begun to fight."

And in that spirit the fight to free the Trenton Two goes on.

Open Drive for Real Price Controls

WHILE CONGRESS WAS WORKING hand in glove with the big packers this week to keep meat prices at record high levels, housewives were keeping hands off the artificially over-priced short supplies. By a vote of 12 to 11, the House Banking Committee canceled the remaining two of the three price rollbacks scheduled by the Office of Price Stabilization to which the packers and large cattle raisers are objecting. The present meat "shortage" is nothing else than a scheme by the meat industry to break even the weak government ceilings. Under the OPS plan three rollbacks in beef prices were supposed to save the consumer 10 cents a pound by October.

The first of three rollbacks went into effect May 19, with the other two slated for Aug. 1 and Oct. 1. The House body voted into the new defense production bill which expires at the end of this month that "no ceiling shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below 90 percentum of that received (by grade) by producers on May 19, 1951."

In plain English, it means no rollbacks and continued spiraling prices.

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED BEEF in New York's wholesale market this week were less than half of normal, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, they were in ample supply, despite packers' schemes, because housewives were shunning beef at present prices. Packers had hoped that the "shortage" would force prices to break out of their ceilings and into black markets, thereby making complete mockery

of price stabilization.

The attack on the beef price regulations, declared a leaflet by the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils, "is an attempt to destroy all controls."

It noted that the average profit per head of cattle to cattle feeders in the 1950-51 period as estimated by the Department of Agriculture was a record \$68.54. After the Office of Price Control was destroyed in 1946 with Congressional and Presidential aid, to the great satisfaction of the National Association of Manufacturers, the profit per head was \$43.27. Even under the recent rollback of May 22, the

profit on each head is estimated at \$47.89.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES to small farmers were demanded by the Council leaflet "in order to keep prices down."

In addition, the leaflet demanded graded foods and merchandise to protect the consumer from hidden increases which take place when quality becomes inferior and prices remain high.

It called upon consumers to swamp Congress with demands for effective controls which will protect the American standard of living.

Await Verdict on Hammond Deportees

HAMMOND, Ind.—Hearings in the deportation cases of Albert DesRosiers and James MacKay were concluded here June 13, and a decision was being awaited. Both were charged under the McCarran Law and face deportation to Canada.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, active in the defense of the two, has urged support for H. R. 3118 introduced by Congressman Adolph Sabath calling for repeal of the McCarran Law. The Midwest Committee declared, "The Justice Department is using the McCarran Law as a tool to deprive the American people of their freedom and in particular is utilizing it in its current wave of deportation proceedings instituted against foreign-born Americans."

Steel Local to Pay Victimized Strikers

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Roy Yingling and Carl Goetz, members of CIO United Steelworkers Franklin Local 2635, who were fired for participating in a series of wildcat strikes that resulted in a shutdown of the local Bethlehem Steel Corp. plant, were placed on the local's payroll by unanimous vote of a membership meeting.

Both men had appealed discharge and won right to reinstatement to their mill jobs within six months. Until reinstated they will be paid out of the local's treasury. Several members of other locals involved in the walkouts were similarly penalized and likewise won reinstatement. Their locals will pay them until they get their mill jobs back.

See Grand Jury Whitewash in Murder of Negro

By John F. Norman

THE GRAND JURY proceedings were secret. But it was no secret that for 10 days, in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn courtroom, the eye-witnesses—one after another—brought in the sworn facts that proved Henry Fields Jr., Negro, father of four small children, had been murdered by a Brownsville cop.

Ranged on the side of justice were the facts, arraigned in a staggering weight of evidence—and the people, Negro and white, united in an unprecedented mass movement to end police brutality in Brooklyn.

Ranged against them, sweating, chewing cigar stubs, looking for loopholes, were the politicians who had the job of setting up the whitewash for Patrolman Samuel Appelbaum, the 73rd Precinct Negro-hating cop who killed Fields with a single shot after a minor traffic accident May 26.

They had tipped their hand less than a day after Fields was murdered, when Assistant District Attorney Louis Andreozzi told the N.Y. Herald Tribune the not-yet-opened Grand Jury investigation "will bring the complete story of the shooting into the open and a verdict of justifiable homicide will clear Patrolman Appelbaum."

FOR DAYS, rumors had been seeping out of the Kings County

Courthouse that the jury, primed for its job, had rammed through a close vote for the whitewash. But for days the official announcement was delayed.

Holding the politicians' hands was the wrath of the people—and the problem of how to get around the facts.

The Grand Jury room wasn't the only place the eyewitnesses had told their story. Filed in the office of William Podell, Brownsville attorney retained by the widow of the slain man, were the sworn affidavits that proved the killer-cop's guilt.

THIS IS HOW Fields was killed as William Barnes, of 1965 Pergen St., swore to the facts:

"On May 26, 1951, at about 4:45 p.m. . . . I saw two cars coming up Osborn St. toward Liberty Ave. One of the cars was a gray car and the other was a police car. When the gray car almost got to the corner, the police car came and rammed into his left fender. . . .

"The fellow in the gray car (Henry Fields, Jr.) got out of his car, closed his door and was looking at this front left side of his car. Just as this colored fellow had turned around and took two or three steps, this cop got out of his car with his gun in his hand and shot him in the back of the head.

"I saw the cop take out his gun and point it at the back of the man and then fire. I did not hear the cop say anything to the colored man before he raised his gun and shot him. The cop was about 15 feet away from the man when he shot him.

"After the shot, the colored man put his hands behind his head and fell down in front of his car on his left side and lay still. . . . I saw the cop go over to the man he had just shot and turn his body over with his foot.

"I looked at the colored man lying on the ground in front of his car and I saw blood coming out of his head in the back. He breathed one time and didn't move any more. . . ."

IT IS KNOWN that at least 12 witnesses testified to those stark facts. But as The Worker went to press, the Grand Jury still had made no public presentation on the murder of Henry Fields, Jr.

The door was still open. To close it against criminal whitewash, Bishop Reginald Barrow and Rev. A. D. Reeves, co-chairmen of the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1,000, appealed to all fair-minded citizens to wire Mayor Impelletteri at once urging compensation for Mrs. Alberta Fields and prosecution of the cop who murdered her husband.

Win Six-Day Strike

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Ten Westmoreland County trucking firms buckled under after a six-day strike of drivers and agreed to a wage raise of 11 cents an hour with a five-cent-an-hour additional increase for night work. Hospital, insurance and sick benefits are also provided in the new contract. Local 30, AFL General Teamsters Union, represented the 180 drivers and warehousemen.

Mothers Have Chance to Block Milk Price Hike

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—The public hearing by the State Milk Control Commission here Monday on a proposed cent a quart increase will give workingclass mothers a chance to tell how they feel about this attempt to hike prices.

This increase would have already been in effect had it not been for the court fight instituted by the City of Pittsburgh and the sudden change of opinion by Commissioner John J. Snyder, who had previously joined Chairman H. W. (Ty) Cobb in a maneuver to enforce the price hike July 1 without the public hearings required by law. That date is the day after the present federal price-control law expires. Cobb and Snyder evidently anticipated it would not be renewed by Congress and there would thus be no higher body that could block the increase. The last previous increase of a cent and a half had been reduced to a cent by the federal Office of Price Administration.

★ CHAIRMAN COBB RUNS the public hearings in a most autocratic fashion. Citizens desiring to be heard have to fight for that right. Otherwise the time is used up mainly by arguments of the milk distributors. The biggest of these are the Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Co., which processes a fourth of all milk sold here, and the Meadow Gold Dairy Co.

Rieck-McJunkin is owned by the National Dairy Products Corp., the biggest dairy concern in the country. It does a business of nearly a billion dollars annually. Meadow Gold is a subsidiary of the second largest nationally — the Beatrice Foods Co., the sales of which run into the hundreds of millions yearly.

★ THE "SPREAD" BETWEEN what the farmer gets for his milk and what the consumer pays is what the distributors get for processing and delivery. Back in August, 1948, I presented for the Communist Party a carefully documented statement from the Milk Commission's own records showing how excessive was the 8½ cents a quart which distributors then skimmed off of the 19½ cents a quart paid by consumers. The

spread has since been increased.

Chairman Cobb was so enraged at this exposure of his fronting for the big dairy companies that he tore up the statement after having stopped its presentation as soon as I started to read about the extortion by the two big national distributors.

★ THE FACT THAT there are bills pending in the state legislature for the abolition of the Commission and that some of the biggest newspapers in the state are backing this demand have created a situation where if the workers would insist on being heard at these hearings, it should be possible to block the proposed increase.

Workingclass mothers could graphically demonstrate what such an increase would cost them in terms of their difficulties in meeting the costs of living by flocking to the hearing with their children, including their babies for whom milk is so necessary.

The hearing will be held in the Roosevelt Hotel, starting at 10 a.m.

ERIE FIGHTING, TOO

ERIE, Pa.—The City Council is taking measures to join the City of Pittsburgh in the fight against the proposed one-cent-a-quart hike in milk prices.

Director Raymond J. Wagner of the Public Safety Department and Dr. Felix Shubert, city health director, were instructed to protest the increase to the State Milk Control Commission in Harrisburg. City Councillors were agreed that written protests were useless.

Assistant City Solicitor Louis R. Benacci is to ask for an injunction in the Dauphin County Court against enforcement of the raise and ask that the Commission be ordered to hold the prior public hearings as required by law. The City of Pittsburgh took similar action, with the result that the price hike has been held up and hearings ordered.

Get My O.K. Before Joining, Erie School Supt. Demands

ERIE, Pa.—Public school teachers here should not join ANY organization without first getting the approval of the superintendent of the city schools, warns the Erie Dispatch, which is published by Edward Lamb, a former CIO organizer. Dispatch "doubts that any Erie teachers are knowingly members of 'subversive' organizations"

City Election

(Continued from Page 1)
or to smother their independent and militant views.

★ VERY FEW WHO were approached refused to sign petitions out of fear, except in the case of government employees, or a few who feared immediate pressure from their party committeemen.

On the other hand, many welcomed the idea of independent candidates with a program of opposing the corruption of the old parties and their mutual agitation for war.

"We were very glad to go into this campaign to find out what is on the minds of the people," said Harry Beitscher.

"We found out that our difficulties were not with the people, or their readiness to talk to or listen to us, but with getting progressives to realize that the people are anxious to hear us."

but declares the teachers are "in the front line of attack so far as the Communists' hopes of infiltration are concerned."

Erie was one of the first cities in this state to adopt a Communist registration ordinance.

An editorial headed "Erie On Guard" reveals that Dr. John Hickey, the superintendent, had already "put the issue clearly before his teaching personnel."

"Their best move before submitting to or joining any organization," the paper declares, "is to clear it with Dr. Hickey. Through his wide contacts and study on the subject he has much to offer in the way of guidance in this respect."

Sen. Martin

(Continued from Page 1)
made bitterly aware of this fact and are fearful, having experienced A-bomb drills in the schools. It seems to us that we from an earmarked area like Philadelphia have a special interest in demanding peace.

"It is very much within the province of the Democratic City Executive Committee to give leadership in the protection of the lives of Philadelphia men, women and children by demanding peace—a negotiated peace now in Korea and a long-range peace pact entered into by the major powers."

Westinghouse Wages-Prices Tie-in Rejected

EAST PITTSBURGH.—Negotiations between the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the United Electrical Workers, Independent, which represents 20,000 employees in 19 plants, will be resumed July 21, following failure to reach an agreement last week.

The UE National Negotiating Committee issued a sizzling statement, charging the company with tying its nine-cents-an-hour wage increase offer to the union's backing price increases for the corporation's products. "This organization (UE) wants no part of the mad scramble to Washington to plead for price increases for Westinghouse or any other corporation," the Committee declared.

"These corporations have in the past been able to exert pressure in Washington quite successfully—in fact, too successfully—without lining up labor unions to do their dirty work for them. Certainly the 1950 report of fantastic profits (\$78,000,000) does not indicate the crying need for 'price relief' that Westinghouse would have us believe."

"If anyone needs price relief it is the American people. The UE is dedicated to an unrelenting fight to roll prices back and emphatically resents this cynical attempt on the part of Westinghouse to use us in this raid against our own members and the American people."

The CIO-International Union of Electrical Workers, together with the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have accepted the nine-cents.

To date, however, according to a company spokesman quoted in the statement, "there is no price relief in sight."

Beatings, Jailings Fail to Stop Pittsburgh Lawyer

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Hymen Schlesinger, fearless defense counsel in the frameup "sedition" trial, is not a bit intimidated by the sluggings and arrest of last week. "I shall continue to give my life to the struggle for civil rights," he told reporters as he came back into court to defend his client, James Dolsen, The Worker's correspondent. . . .

Andy Onda, the other defendant, is representing himself.

Schlesinger had been through a harrowing series of experiences, however. He had been arrested on the street at night and handcuffed and thrown into the granite stone County Prison just behind the granite stone courthouse in Pittsburgh. He was booked on fake "sedition" charges just like those made against his client. And he was then knocked about by prison guards. The bruises on his chest were still livid several days later.

That wasn't enough. The brutes hated this civil rights defender so much that they then threw him into the windowless prison dungeon down below.

★ THE CIVIL RIGHTS lawyer was then held for the Allegheny County grand jury on \$5,000 bail at a kangaroo-like hearing before the small town Justice of the Peace at Port Vue at the other end of the county who had issued the arrest warrant.

This fascist-like frame-up had been engineered by Attorney Harry Alan Sherman, the chairman of Americans Battling Communism, a Pittsburgh hate group. Sherman had sent his stooge Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, to the justice

Miners Hard Hit by Coal Industry Slump

By Arthur Davis

PITTSBURGH.—Hardly was the ink dry on the optimistic report in the June 1 issue of the United Mineworkers Journal by president John L. Lewis on prospects for the coal

industry of this country than the United Press reported that a nationwide survey of the industry revealed "thousands of idle miners, many more working only part time, and scores of mines closed down."

The report showed the largest supply of mined coal on hand in the history of the country—85,401,000 tons. "Production, which had been averaging around the 11,000,000 ton (weekly) mark, has dropped to 8½ million tons."

This is a drop of nearly a third, and there is nothing to indicate the downward tendency is ended. The Pittsburgh Press quotes John P. Busarello, president of District Five of the United Mineworkers Union—comprising most of Western Pennsylvania—"It's sure been a bad Spring and Summer."

According to Busarello, the commercial mines which sell in the open market are particularly hard hit. The "captive" mines, owned by the big steel companies, have been producing pretty steadily since the steel industry, which consumes their output, has been operating for months at the highest rate in history.

★ THERE IS ALWAYS a seasonal slump in coal production this time of the year. But the United Press declares that "coal

experts say the slump is more than seasonal." Fred W. Okie, president of the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, says shipments of coal to the Lake are 18 percent under those of last year. Contrary to the past, coal shipments dropped rapidly shortly after transportation opened up last Spring. The railroad shuttles coal to the Lake and brings back iron ore.

The United Press survey shows that over half of the 85,000 soft coal miners in Pennsylvania are idle or working only part time. State unemployment compensation payments to such miners jumped 59 percent last month to \$417,000.

In West Virginia, there are 20,000 less soft coal miners at work than a year ago. In the Southern districts of that state mines are working four days a week while in the Northern fields most mines are operating only 3½ days weekly at the most.

★ THE ANNUAL SHUTDOWN for the 10-day vacation starting July 1 will lower the huge stockpile by some eight million tons. The miners will draw \$100 each as vacation pay. This is more than many of them have been receiving for working in such a period because of the short work weeks.

Peace Delegates

PITTSBURGH.—Over 100 delegates from Western Pennsylvania will attend the American People's Congress for Peace, to be held in Chicago June 29 to July 1.

GE Erie Workers Get 9-Cent Raise

ERIE, Pa.—Some 12,000 production and maintenance workers at General Electric here have received a nine-cent-an-hour raise following approval of the increase by the Wage Stabilization Board. The offer, made by the company last December, was finally accepted by Local 506 of the United Electrical Workers.

Unlike the nine-cent increase offered by the Westinghouse, the General Electric offer was not tied in with acceptance by the price control office.

Wright to Speak

PITTSBURGH.—Alex Wright, Regional director for the Progressive Party in Western Pennsylvania, will speak Monday, June 25, at 8 p.m., at the Uganda Club House, 2522 Centre Ave., on his recent trip to the Soviet Union.

teed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution have been destroyed by the lawless arrest of the defense lawyer. McTernan pointed out.

"The arrest of Schlesinger was not only intended to prejudice the jury. It was also intended to intimidate the jurors," McTernan continued. A juror, who might want to vote for acquittal would think twice when he saw the fate that befell the defense lawyer.

★ McTERNAN denounced Musmanno, Sherman and Cvetic as the arch plotters against fair trials for political defendants in Pittsburgh. He charged Musmanno with knowingly and deliberately prejudicing and prejudging the case. He pointed out that Musmanno slandered defense counsel and defendants from the bench of the same court in which Onda and Dolsen are being tried.

It is impossible after this for jurors in this court to give the defendants a fair trial, the lawyer went on. This is all the more true because Musmanno's slanders against attorney and defendants were splashed in big type on the front pages of the newspapers that the jurors read.

F.B.I. ROUNDUP HIT AS ATTACK ON PEACE MOVEMENT

Demands Rise for Rehearing for '11'

— See Page 3 —



READY FOR CHICAGO is this dove-emblazoned airplane and its pilot, Paul Bellesen, 20-year-old Negro worker who will fly to Chicago Peace Congress June 29.

Flies 'Spirit of Peace' To the Peace Congress

SEATTLE, Wash.

A NEGRO YOUTH, 20-year-old Paul Bellesen of Everett, Wash., will pilot his own airplane, "Spirit of Peace" to the Chicago Peace Conference June 29-30 and July 1.

Bellesen, an Army and Coast Guard vet, figures it should take him 16 hours flying time, "allowing for head winds" to get his dove-emblazoned Fairchild PT-19A to the scene of the peace-festival. He will be one of some six or eight youth delegates from Washington State.

"I plan to start about an hour before sunrise and I'll probably have to set her down two or three times for gas," he says. "I've never made this long a flight before. But there's nothing to it—if you've got an airplane."

Bellesen's airplane, a sleek and sturdy looking two-seater open-cockpit job, will burn about

\$96 worth of high-test ethyl gasoline on the round trip, the youth figures. En route, he will seek the courtesy "guest tie-downs" usually accorded strange airplanes at most airports.

Is Bellesen excited about the Peace Congress? "I've been 'charged' ever since a group of young people first asked me to go," he declares, his voice and smile reflecting his eager anticipation. "I know it's going to be a great experience."

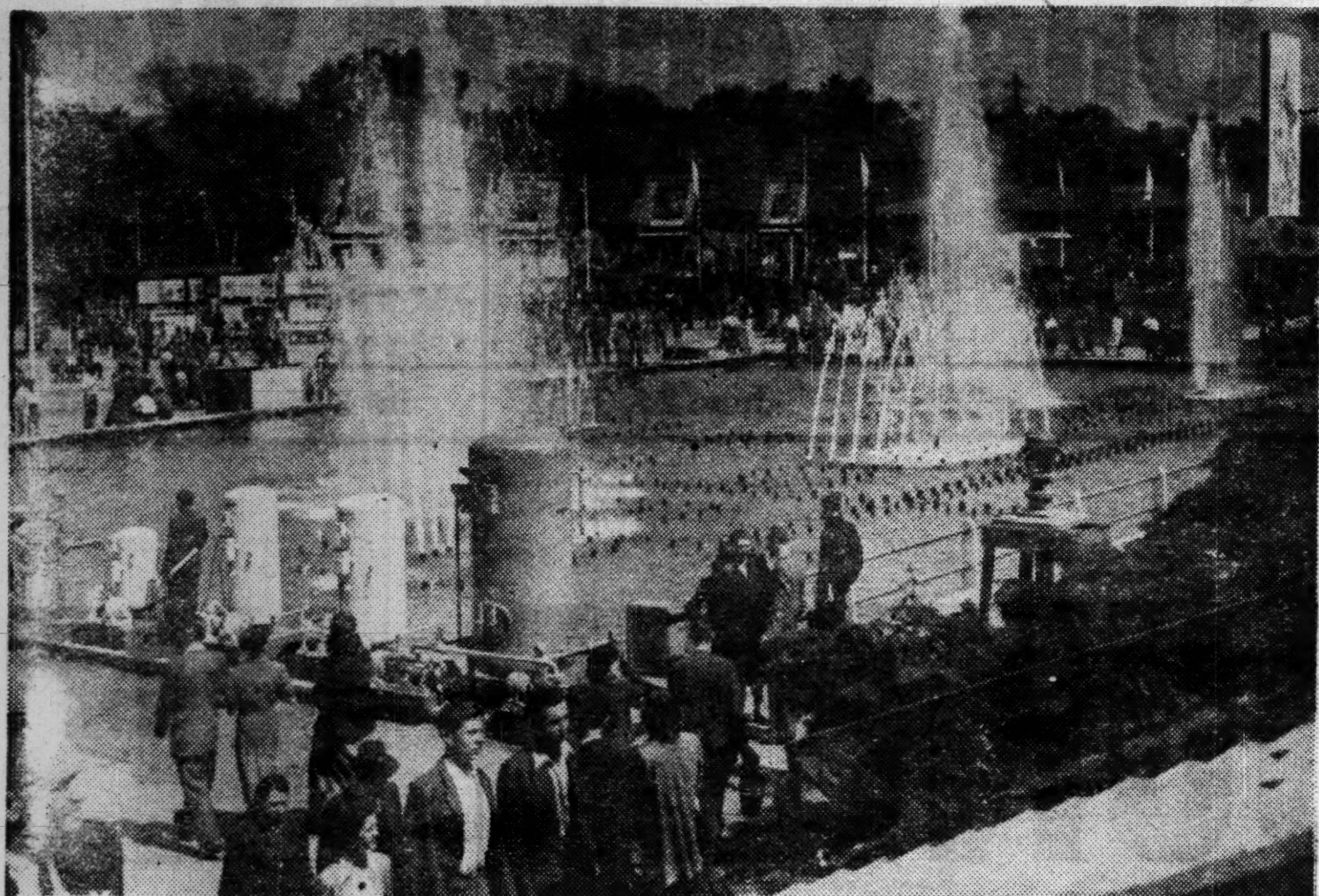
"I guess I've wanted to fly all my life. A couple of years ago I scraped some gold together, took my first lesson and fell in love with it," he explains.

Born in the sawmill city of Everett, young Bellesen attended grade and junior high school there. At North Junior High he ran the 100 yard dash. He served short hitches in the Army and Coast Guard. Discrimination and youth have made civilian jobs tough to get.

Conference Opens in Chicago Next Weekend

— See Page 4 —

OPEN INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA



52nd ANNUAL PRAGUE FAIR was this year a review of the achievements of Czechoslovakia's nationalized industries and the cooperative movement. All the peoples democracies had exhibits this year, as did many private firms from England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Italy, Pakistan, Switzerland and Nigeria. The fair showed the technical help being given the peoples democracies by the Soviet Union as well as the achievements of these countries in furthering peace and the welfare of their people. The fair was attended by 1,400,000 people. The photo shows part of the exhibit grounds.

French CP Remains as Country's Biggest Party

By Joseph Starobin

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS have shown that it's possible to finagle electoral laws, and cheat the voters—but whether it's possible to govern a new Assembly or lead the French working people to war is another story. Edward Morrow, in the N. Y. Times, is

reported here to have written that one result of the elections should be the formation of a "good twenty-five divisions" for the Atlantic Pact. Yes, the divisions may be formed. But will they fight?

The three Center parties appear to have returned to power, but only if they pay homage to what is called here the "fourth force"—which is the classic Right led by the old Munichmen such as Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier, who in turn will only be biding their time before coming to some kind of deal with General Charles de Gaulle.

But the Center—composed of the Socialists, the Radical bloc, and the Catholic Republicans (MCP)—will have a minority of more than 311 in the new Assembly of 627 deputies only thanks to a bit of simple electoral fraud. There was the abolition of proportional representation in all departments except the two of Greater Paris and a few overseas areas. That is, the alliance of the Center and sometimes the Rightist parties worked out in such a way that if their combined lists got 51 percent of the votes, they divided all the seats. Only where the combined lists failed to get this 51 percent did proportional representation prevail.

IN THIS FASHION, a string of minority parties succeeded in one-third of the electoral areas in walking away with all the seats—disfranchising millions of the opposition. Even so, the Socialists and Radicals only managed to hold their votes, while the Catholic Republicans lost heavily. It was only through the alliance with the former group—the so-called independents—that a majority of seats

in the Assembly will be maintained. Nobody in France could defend such a trickery by logic or justice. But it goes by the name of "democracy" nevertheless.

BUT ON BALANCE, the Communist showing was impressive, very impressive. They will probably retain their standing as the largest single party in the country. It must be recalled that the present atmosphere is very different from 1946 when Maurice Thorez was vice-premier and when the dreams of a really new democratic and progressive France were still young and fresh.

Moreover, these five million votes represent something a bit different than the Italian Left bloc. Each vote was a vote for the Communist Party, not a Socialist-Communist coalition. Each vote was a defiance to the intense propaganda both from the powerful French ruling class and its Wall Street mentors. Each person who voted Communist knew he or she was voting for a Party which the new Rightist government may try to outlaw in a few months.

By percentage, it appears the Communists will have 26 percent with 28.6 percent in 1946. In terms of what they represent of course, these are the votes of the men and women who do the work in France and without whom it is not going to be possible to make war. And they will not make war.

AS FOR THE DEGAULLIST RPF, it did not by any means enjoy a popular sweep. In fact, it got fewer votes than in the municipal elections of 1947. (It did not exist as a party in 1946). In terms of

percentages, the deGaullists were running about 21 percent; in terms of seats they will probably have close to 120 on their own line, which is far less than had been predicted.

But what will happen now, is a struggle between the deGaullists and the Right-Center coalition and if deGaulle gets the active backing of the Department of State (which now has two cards to play) a whole section of the so-called "independents" making up the Center majority will swing toward deGaulle. They were concealed deGaullists anyway. This struggle is overlaid with all kinds of factional issues, since deGaulle is seeking to gain power—on his own terms. But this struggle, plus the principled opposition of the sizeable Communist bloc, is likely to make the new Assembly a pretty fragile affair, almost ungovernable. And if the Constitution is revised, and new measures taken against the Left, there could be new elections soon.

ONE THING IS PLAIN. The workingclass has largely held firm for the Communists. The right-wing, neo-fascist sector of France has crystallized around deGaulle. And in between are the groupings of men who will not bar the way to fascism, but definitely assist its advance. The outlook is therefore one of grim, tense, and continuing struggle in France, where bourgeois democracy is running its classic and fatal course.

But what of the common people? What of the Socialist or Catholic workers who don't want more taxes, more divisions for the army, more of the grinding poverty which the Atlantic Pact intensifies? To them, the Communists make the appeal for unity on behalf of peace and national salvation.

There was one poster which appeared late in the campaign, and it told the whole story. It showed Paris—with the luminous cathedral of Notre Dame in the background. And the legend said: "Paris took 2,000 years to build—shall it be destroyed in a second?" That is the question the Communists are asking in France.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

French voters upset the newly-revised timetable of the war camp last Sunday. In balloting for a new National Assembly with 625 deputies, an estimated 90 percent of the 24,419,000 eligible voters in the 151 constituencies of metropolitan France and the French colonies made their choices of 4,100 candidates in 801 party



DUCCLOS

Of these, incomplete returns showed 4,905,008 voters had selected Communist Party candidates, making the Communists again the party receiving the largest number of popular votes. Closest runner-up to the Communists were the DeGaullists, which received 3,614,878 votes, or nearly one and one-third million votes fewer than the Communists. Other parties: Socialists, 2,526,344; Popular Republicans, 2,102,993; Radical Socialists, 2,007,830; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 2,049,113. These returns are only for 17 million voters; complete returns are expected to shove up the Communist total to from 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 votes, or several hundred thousand less than they received in the 1948 elections.

Reviewing this report, the political bureau of the Communist Party declared that the elections were a "substantial victory," taking into account the fact that the previous high vote of 5,500,000 in 1946 came in a totally different period. To Wall Street imperialism, the vote was a disaster. As Raymond Cartier, Washington correspondent of the Paris-Match, cabled shortly before the elections: "The highest placed members of the State Department . . . believe the French National elections to be more serious for them and more decisive than the MacArthur affair! More than five million (for the Communists), disaster; between four and five million—serious defeat; between three and four million—modest success; less than three million—victory."

Yet, Wall Street might get some consolation from the effects of the election rigging which it imposed upon the French people. Under the new electoral law, according to the incomplete returns, the DeGaullists will receive 112 seats in the National Assembly; the Communists, 103; the Socialists 98; Popular Republicans, 93; Radicals, 89; Independents, Peasants and Rightists, 97. This means that to elect one Communist deputy it required 47,621 votes; one DeGaullist, 32,275 votes; one Socialist, 25,758 votes; one Popular Republican, 22,612; one Radical Socialist, 22,559; one Independent-Peasant-Rightist, 21,124 votes.

CONFERENCE TO END CONFERENCES?

In Paris, where the four deputy foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union continued their three month-long discussions on an agenda for a Four Power Foreign Ministers meeting, the war camp moved again to sabotage the conference and "blame it on the Russians." Carrying out a pre-conceived strategy to delay the Foreign Ministers' meeting long enough to complete preparations for aggression under cover of the Paris discussions, and then to scuttle the entire conference, the Truman Government and its satellites proposed that the Foreign Ministers meet on items on which the deputies have already agreed. These do not include the questions of a reduction of armaments by the Four Powers from their present level, and of the Atlantic Pact and the network of United States war bases in Europe. These questions Washington refuses to discuss, or even to allow on the agenda as items on which the deputies were unable to agree.



GOMYKO

Consequently, Soviet representative A. A. Gromyko was forced to say that he believed the war camp's proposal would be unacceptable. A similar proposal earlier had brought this Soviet response: "The Soviet Government considers that a frank discussion of the question concerning American military bases and the Atlantic Pact, which was the main cause of the worsening of relations between the USSR and the three Powers, would considerably relieve the tense atmosphere in Europe and facilitate the work of the conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers."

But apparently Wall Street and Washington have decided to keep such a discussion away from the peoples at all costs—even if they have to use the Paris conference to end all further conferences, and blame it on the Soviet Union.

IRAN OIL DEAL FOR A JAPAN TREATY

Efforts of U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady in Iran and John Foster Dulles in London added up to a Truman-Attlee deal by which Washington interceded in Iran in behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Britain would agree to back the Truman Government's proposed separate "peace treaty" with Japan. In Iran, the British were already dicker with the Government, offering a paltry 10 million pounds in a move to make Iran's nationalization of its own oil resources a paper transaction only. In London, Dulles got the British to agree to waive the question of whether the Chinese People's Republic or Chiang Kai-shek should have a voice in the "treaty." The British will let the "sovereign" government of Japan decide after the treaty is ratified. Does anyone doubt whom the Yoshida gang of militarists will choose to deal with?

PROPAGANDA, ETC.

Other important developments abroad included the usual sensational "victories" claimed by Gen. Ridgway's headquarters. Bitter warfare was raging in Korea, the Koreans were using more aerial power, the war of maneuver spread across the country, the United States forces were continuing to inch ahead. But most interesting was the report that U. S. troops were clearing the 38th Parallel strip of all civilians. In preparation for what?



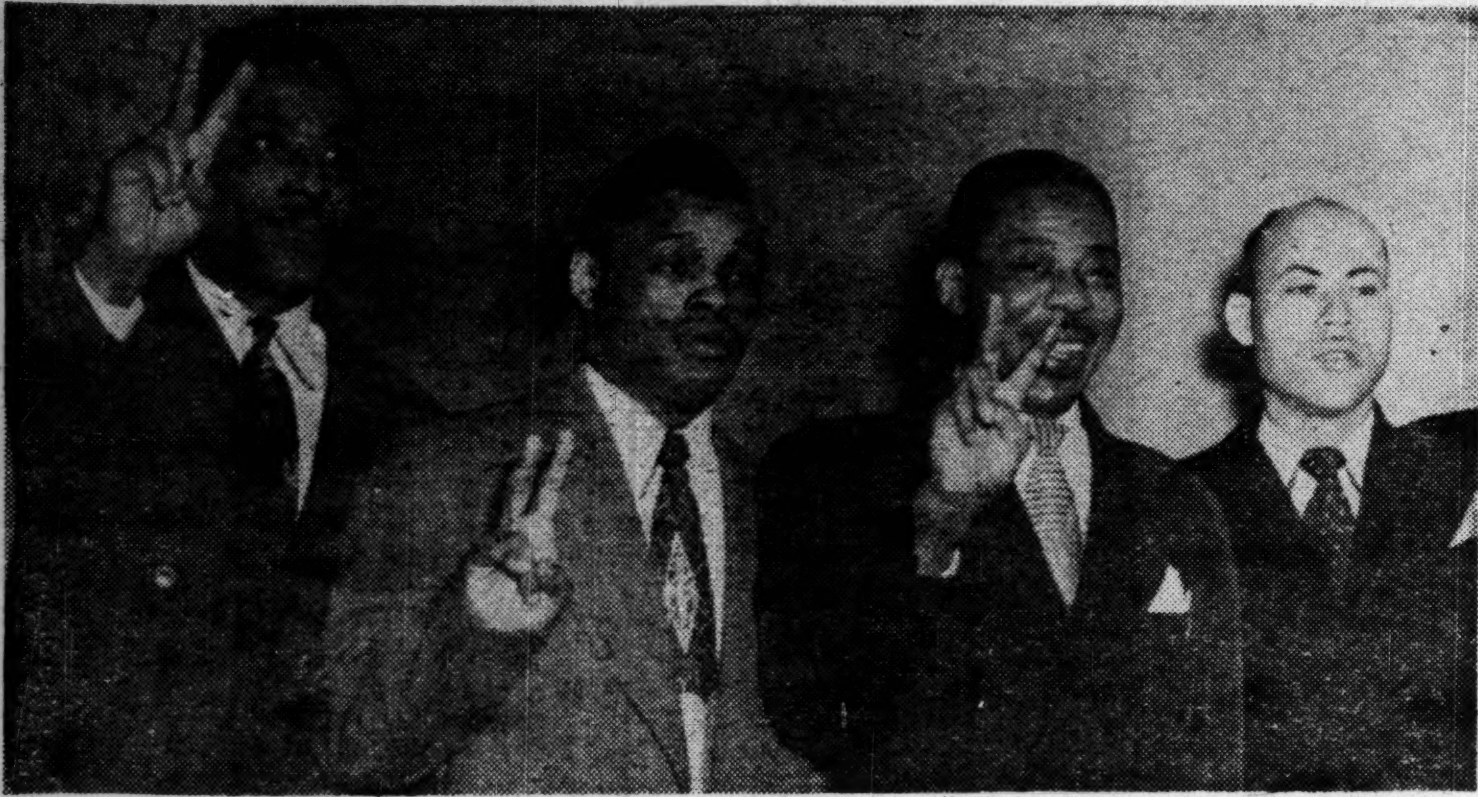
THOREZ



DULLES

South African Workers Flogged to Make Them Work Harder

JOHANNESBURG (ALN).—Willem Peters, a white South African farm foreman, disclosed at the trial of his employer, Max Mann, that he was given specific instructions to beat African laborers to make them work faster. Mann owns two farms in Transvaal province. On one farm there were between 70 and 80 workers whom Peters beat on Mann's orders. Mann gave similar instructions to native foremen, some of whom carried whips and strips of car tires. Peters himself had a whip which he carried as he rode horseback among the African laborers.



TWO MORE TO FREE, the four freed Negroes in the Trenton Six trial signal as they won freedom in their trial. They are (left to right): McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and James Thorpe. Their two fellow defendants still to be freed are Ralph Cooper and Collis English.

The Worker Pioneered In Fight for Trenton 6

By Abner W. Berry

THE FREEING OF FOUR of the Trenton Six defendants last week was the climax of a long, hard fight that began on Aug. 9, 1948, when an all-white jury declared the men "guilty," and Judge Charles Hutchinson sentenced them to death. Mrs. Bessie Mitchell,

whose brother, Collis English, was one of the defendants, cried out on that muggy night in the hot court, "Kill me, too! There's nothing left in this country! You've taken everything we ever had!"

Mrs. Mitchell regained her composure later and set about the job of reversing the frameup of her brother and his co-defendants. A month later, she told a reporter: "I'm going to search all over this country for justice. I'm not going to let my brother die for something he didn't do."

BOTH STATEMENTS of Mrs. Mitchell were carried exclusively in The Worker. And this was not due to some accidental presence of a reporter—The Worker remained at Mrs. Mitchell's side in the fight to free the Trenton Six. In the Aug. 15, 1948 Jersey Edition of The Worker, the reporter, Jo Michaels, asked her readers about the Trenton Six case: "Has New Jersey spawned another Scottsboro case?"

The Worker on Sept. 19, 1948, ran an interview with Mrs. Mitchell, written by the same reporter, in which the entire frameup was exposed. Following the untiring spade-work done for the defendants by Mrs. Mitchell and publicized by The Worker, the Civil Rights Congress was brought into the case. The men, scheduled to die on Sept. 19, 1948, were literally snatched from the electric chair, although the CRC could not force Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe to move them from the prison death cells.

BY THE TIME in July, 1949, when the case reached the State Supreme Court on appeal, it was known as "The Jersey Scottsboro Case." In the meantime, the progressive weekly National Guardian had publicized the case and exposed the fact that all evidence pointed to the defendants' innocence. A dispatch by the Guardian reporter, William Rueben, in Reynold's News in England appeared under the headline, "They Must Die Because They Are Black." United Press picked it up and overnight the Trenton Six case became known for the first time to millions in the United States.

Upon Mrs. Mitchell, The Worker, the Civil Rights Congress and its supporters, fell the responsibility for the original steps in defending the rights of the six Negro victims of "Jersey Justice."

Of the Civil Rights Congress, The Daily Compass wrote editorially on July 1, 1949: "It would be difficult to find a greater service to the true ends of democracy

than that just performed by that organization and its able attorney.

"It is becoming more clear each day that what the Attorney General means by loyalty—just as what the President means by loyalty—is agreement with Tom Clark and Harry S. Truman."

There is no doubting the fact that The Worker, the Communists who supported the position of The Worker, and the Civil Rights Congress, all of whom answered Mrs.

Mitchell's cry for justice, paved the way for the partial victory in the Trenton Six case. But as long as the two men—Collis English and Ralph Cooper—are held as hostages by Volpe and the State of New Jersey the fight is not over.

Mrs. Mitchell has said after the sentencing of her brother to life-time in prison: "Until injustice against my people is ended—we have just begun to fight."

And in that spirit the fight to free the Trenton Two goes on.

Open Drive for Real Price Controls

WHILE CONGRESS WAS WORKING hand in glove with the big packers this week to keep meat prices at record high levels, housewives were keeping hands off the artificially over-priced short supplies. By a vote of 12 to 11, the House Banking Committee

canceled the remaining two of the three price rollbacks scheduled by the Office of Price Stabilization to which the packers and large cattle raisers are objecting. The present meat "shortage" is nothing else than a scheme by the meat industry to break even the weak government ceilings. Under the OPS plan three rollbacks in beef prices were supposed to save the consumer 10 cents a pound by October.

The first of three rollbacks went into effect May 19, with the other two slated for Aug. 1 and Oct. 1. The House body voted into the new defense production bill which expires at the end of this month that "no ceiling shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below 90 percentum of that received (by grade) by producers on May 19, 1951." In plain English, it means no rollbacks and continued spiraling prices.

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED BEEF in New York's wholesale market this week were less than half of normal, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, they were in ample supply, despite packers' schemes, because housewives were shunning beef at present prices. Packers had hoped that the "shortage" would force prices to break out of their ceilings and into black markets, thereby making complete mockery

of price stabilization.

The attack on the beef price regulations, declared a leaflet by the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils, "is an attempt to destroy all controls."

It noted that the average profit per head of cattle to cattle feeders in the 1950-51 period as estimated by the Department of Agriculture was a record \$68.54. After the Office of Price Control was destroyed in 1946 with Congressional and Presidential aid, to the great satisfaction of the National Association of Manufacturers, the profit per head was \$43.27. Even under the recent rollback of May 22, the

profit on each head is estimated at \$47.89.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES to small farmers were demanded by the Council leaflet "in order to keep prices down."

In addition, the leaflet demanded graded foods and merchandise to protect the consumer from hidden increases which take place when quality becomes inferior and prices remain high.

It called upon consumers to swamp Congress with demands for effective controls which will protect the American standard of living.

Await Verdict on Hammond Deportees

HAMMOND, Ind.—Hearings in the deportation cases of Albert DesRosiers and James MacKay were concluded here June 13, and a decision was being awaited. Both were charged under the McCarran Law and face deportation to Canada.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, active in the defense of the two, has urged support for H. R. 3118 introduced by Congressman Adolph Sabath calling for repeal of the McCarran Law. The Midwest Committee declared, "The Justice Department is using the McCarran Law as a tool to deprive the American people of their freedom and in particular is utilizing it in its current wave of deportation proceedings instituted against foreign-born Americans."

Steel Local to Pay Victimized Strikers

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Roy Yingling and Carl Goetz, members of CIO United Steelworkers Franklin Local 2635, who were fired for participating in a series of wildcat strikes that resulted in a shutdown of the local Bethlehem Steel Corp. plant, were placed on the local's payroll by unanimous vote of a membership meeting.

Both men had appealed discharge and won right to reinstatement to their mill jobs within six months. Until reinstated they will be paid out of the local's treasury.

Several members of other locals involved in the walkouts were similarly penalized and likewise won reinstatement. Their locals will pay them until they get their mill jobs back.

See Grand Jury Whitewash in Murder of Negro

By John F. Norman

THE GRAND JURY proceedings were secret. But it was no secret that for 10 days, in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn courtroom, the eye-witnesses—one after another—brought in the sworn facts that proved Henry Fields Jr., Negro, father of four small children, had been murdered by a Brownsville cop.

Ranged on the side of justice were the facts, arraigned in a staggering weight of evidence—and the people, Negro and white, united in an unprecedented mass movement to end police brutality in Brooklyn.

Ranged against them, sweating, chewing cigar stubs, looking for loopholes, were the politicians who had the job of setting up the whitewash for Patrolman Samuel Appelbaum, the 73rd Precinct Negro-hating cop who killed Fields with a single shot after a minor traffic accident May 26.

They had tipped their hand less than a day after Fields was murdered, when Assistant District Attorney Louis Andreozzi told the N.Y. Herald Tribune the not-yet-opened Grand Jury investigation "will bring the complete story of the shooting into the open and a verdict of justifiable homicide will clear Patrolman Applebaum."

FOR DAYS, rumors had been seeping out of the Kings County

courthouse that the jury, primed for its job, had rammed through a close vote for the whitewash. But for days the official announcement was delayed.

Holding the politicians' hands was the wrath of the people—and the problem of how to get around the facts.

The Grand Jury room wasn't the only place the eyewitnesses had told their story. Filed in the office of William Podell, Brownsville attorney retained by the widow of the slain man, were the sworn affidavits that proved the killer-cop's guilt.

THIS IS HOW Fields was killed as William Barnes, of 1965 Bergen St., swore to the facts:

"On May 26, 1951, at about 4:45 p.m. . . . I saw two cars coming up Osborn St. toward Liberty Ave. One of the cars was a gray car and the other was a police car. When the gray car almost got to the corner, the police car came and rammed into his left fender. . . .

"The fellow in the gray car (Henry Fields, Jr.) got out of his car, closed his door and was looking at this front left side of his car. Just as this colored fellow had turned around and took two or three steps, this cop got out of his car with his gun in his hand and shot him in the back of the head.

"I saw the cop take out his gun and point it at the back of the man and then fire. I did not hear the cop say anything to the colored man before he raised his gun and shot him. The cop was about 15 feet away from the man when he shot him.

"After the shot, the colored man put his hands behind his head and fell down in front of his car on his left side and lay still. . . . I saw the cop go over to the man he had just shot and turn his body over with his foot.

"I looked at the colored man lying on the ground in front of his car and I saw blood coming out of his head in the back. He breathed one time and didn't move any more. . . ."

IT IS KNOWN that at least 12 witnesses testified to those stark facts. But as The Worker went to press, the Grand Jury still had made no public presentation on the murder of Henry Fields, Jr.

The door was still open. To close it against criminal whitewash, Bishop Reginald Barrow and Rev. A. D. Reeves, co-chairmen of the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1,000, appealed to all fair-minded citizens to wire Mayor Impelleretti at once urging compensation for Mrs. Alberta Fields and prosecution of the cop who murdered her husband.

Win Six-Day Strike

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Ten Westmoreland County trucking firms buckled under after a six-day strike of drivers and agreed to a wage raise of 11 cents an hour with a five-cent-an-hour additional increase for night work. Hospital, insurance and sick benefits are also provided in the new contract. Local 30, AFL General Teamsters Union, represented the 180 drivers and warehousemen.

MANY LOCALS ACT

Trade Unions Set Pace on APC Delegates

CHICAGO.—A minimum of 25 delegates and observers from steel mills in the Calumet area was assured in reports to the American Peace Congress. The steelworkers were among the many delegates being chosen here, with the opening session of the Congress just a week off.

The Steelworkers Peace Committee was busy making requests for observers at many locals in this area. Many of the delegates were being chosen following the peace balloting at several mills and the success of a petition campaign on the Johnson Resolution for Peace in Korea.

AMONG THE AFL LOCALS taking action on the giant peace parley which opens here June 29, Local 247 of the Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers elected six official delegates and plan to choose nine more. In addition, Mrs. Louis Saul, wife of a local leader, was forming a women's auxiliary which she said would consider sending delegates.

Five workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad were chosen as delegates by members of the Railroad Dining Car and Food Workers Union Local. Among them are Howard Fowler, president of the local.

A group of rank-and-file delegates were being chosen by members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen on the Rock Island Railroad. Three were chosen and it was announced that seven more would be sent to the peace parley.

TWENTY-TWO DELEGATES

Miners Hard Hit by Coal Industry Slump

By Arthur Davis

PITTSBURGH.—Hardly was the ink dry on the optimistic report in the June 1 issue of the United Mineworkers Journal by president John L. Lewis on prospects for the coal industry of this country than the United Press reported that a nation-wide survey of the industry revealed "thousands of idle miners, many more working only part time, and scores of mines closed down."

The report showed the largest supply of mined coal on hand in the history of the country—85,401,000 tons. "Production, which had been averaging around the 11,000,000 ton (weekly) mark, has dropped to 8½ million tons."

This is a drop of nearly a third, and there is nothing to indicate the downward tendency is ended. The Pittsburgh Press quotes John P. Busarello, president of District Five of the United Mineworkers Union—comprising most of Western Pennsylvania—"It's sure been a bad Spring and Summer."

According to Busarello, the commercial mines which sell in the open market are particularly hard hit. The "captive" mines, owned by the big steel companies, have been producing pretty steadily since the steel industry, which consumes their output, has been operating for months at the highest rate in history.

THERE IS ALWAYS a seasonal slump in coal production this time of the year. But the United Press declares that "coal

have been elected by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 1150, with a total of 50 expected from the local. Similarly, UE Local 1114 pledged 44 delegates.

Thirty out of 75 delegates were already named this week by the UE Tractor Works Local 101. Local 108 at McCormack Works has a similar pledge.

The Mine Mill Local 758 expects to send 50 delegates. Twenty delegates were chosen by the Fur and Leather Workers Local 45. The Longshore and Warehousemen elected 15 of their 25 delegates.

FINAL CHOOSING of delegates was also expected in the CIO United Packinghouse locals here, with the Armour local planning to send 100 and the Wilson local 50.

The CIO United Shoe Workers are expected to send 75. And this same number was also planned by CIO United Auto Workers Local 453.

In addition to the large trade union representation, numerous delegates are expected to be elected from the youth, national group and church organizations here.

A total of 1,500 delegates has been planned for Chicago to make up part of the national gathering of an expected 5,000 delegates from every part of the nation.



MRS. BETTY SMITH AND SIDNEY BILD are shown here admiring the huge posters which appeared last week on "L" platforms throughout Chicago announcing the Coliseum Rally on Friday evening, June 29.

Housewives Tell OPS: 'War Profits Causing High Prices'

CHICAGO.—A delegation of angry Chicago consumers put the finger on war profits as the source of high prices this week, in a meeting with regional Office of Price Stabilization officials.

The South Side Consumers Committee, meeting with OPS Director Michael Howlett, blamed the government's weekly billion dollar expenditure on arms and the "selfish greed of big business" for the average citizen's "inflation troubles, urging legislation to ban profits on all war goods."

"As housewives and mothers," declared the statement presented by the group, "we feel that with the profit incentive removed from armaments, peaceful methods of

settling world differences will receive greater emphasis from both the National Association of Manufacturers and President Truman."

MRS. BEA BROOKINS and Mrs. Ruth Miller, co-chairman of the consumers' group, said shoppers were "disgusted" with present price controls, and asked for a price rollback to January, 1950 levels.

They told Howlett they were incensed over a letter they had received last Saturday from national OPS Director Michael DiSalle, advising them that "under present legislation such a rollback would be impracticable and illegal."

"We cannot accept the implication that the desire to eat properly is either 'impracticable or illegal' the consumers spokesmen asserted."

THEY asked Howlett to notify his chief, and the President, that "it is not sufficient to attempt to administer an impossible and ineffectual price control law."

"The responsibility of your agency, and of the President as well," they told the OPS official, "is to propose and fight for strong legislation along the lines we have proposed."

The South Side Consumers Committee recently attracted city-wide attention with a seven-day boycott of meat in South Side stores, which they claim reduced sales by 60 percent.

With the high price of meat their special target, they have launched a continuous campaign of three meatless days a week until prices are rolled back. They are currently conducting their own "strike" against all beef purchases until cattlemen and packers call off their war against price controls.

Polls Run Strong For Johnson Plan

CHICAGO.—Balloting in shops and communities here this week showed overwhelming sentiment behind the Johnson resolution for the ending of the Korean war on its first anniversary, June 25.

First results were made known here this week in the balloting in 11 shops of 1,200 workers represented by United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 1119.

In a three-way question on the Truman, MacArthur and Johnson Resolution approaches to peace, more than 75 of those balloting were for the proposal of Sen. Johnson.

Similarly, a ballot circulated by the peace committee of UE Lo-

cal 1150 received an heavy vote for the Johnson Resolution. Some 2,500 workers were polled.

The balloting was being conducted this week at many other shops in the Chicago area. The workers at the big Crane plant, members of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, were to be polled this week.

Poll-takers secured strong sentiment for peace last week in the balloting at the Stewart-Warner plant.

ROMANIA INVITES KOREAN UNIONISTS

BUCHAREST (A.L.N.). — The Federation of Trade Unions of Romania has extended an invitation to the central committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions to send a group of 20 to 30 union leaders and rank-and-file workers to Romania. Stated purpose of the invitation was to give the Korean visitors a rest and to strengthen the friendship between Korea and Romania.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JUNE 24, 1951

SECTION 2

Jails Didn't Stop History

BILL HAYWOOD, famous miners' leader, once wrote a powerful leaflet against police terror and against the frameup court system that was dooming workers' leaders to death or prison. Bill's leaflet bore the title "With Drops of Blood" Bill pointed out then—in 1919—that the history of the American working class had been written "with drops of blood"—workers' blood. The road to every historic workers' victory in the mines and the mills had been spotted with the blood of murdered strikers and martyred workers' leaders.

Bill then explained that this blood was not shed in vain. The working-class was winning ever greater victories in spite of these casualties. And it would continue to fight onward until wage slavery was ended.

Bill's words are something to remember today as more workers' leaders, more peace advocates and many more brave Negroes are being framed in ruling class courts.

Haywood wrote his "drops of blood" leaflet at a time of intense ruling class terror. American armies were ravaging the soil of Soviet Russia (not Korea). Cops and company gunmen and landlord mobs were butchering scores of strikers and Negro sharecroppers at home. Hundreds of advocates of peace with the Soviet people were being arrested. Haywood himself and many of his IWW comrades were out on bail from Federal prisons where they had been railroaded for 20 years for urging peace and organizing unions in the first world war. Eugene Debs, the great Socialist leader, was just losing his appeal against a 10-year sentence for asking peace. And Charles E. Ruthenberg, James Larkin and other leaders of the infant Communist Party—which Haywood was about to join—were being arrested on cooked-up "criminal anarchy" charges.

Saw Victory Ahead

Nevertheless, Bill Haywood saw victory ahead. His confidence in the working people had the strength of a rushing river. The victories since gained by the workers abroad and at home show how firmly his confidence was based.

Bill had seen ruling class violence and legal frameups collapse in the past. He had seen fellow miners butchered by Cooper Trust gunmen in his native Rocky Mountains. He had watched thousands of other miners herded into concentration camps (then called "stockade"). And he had witnessed them coming out to win new victories again.

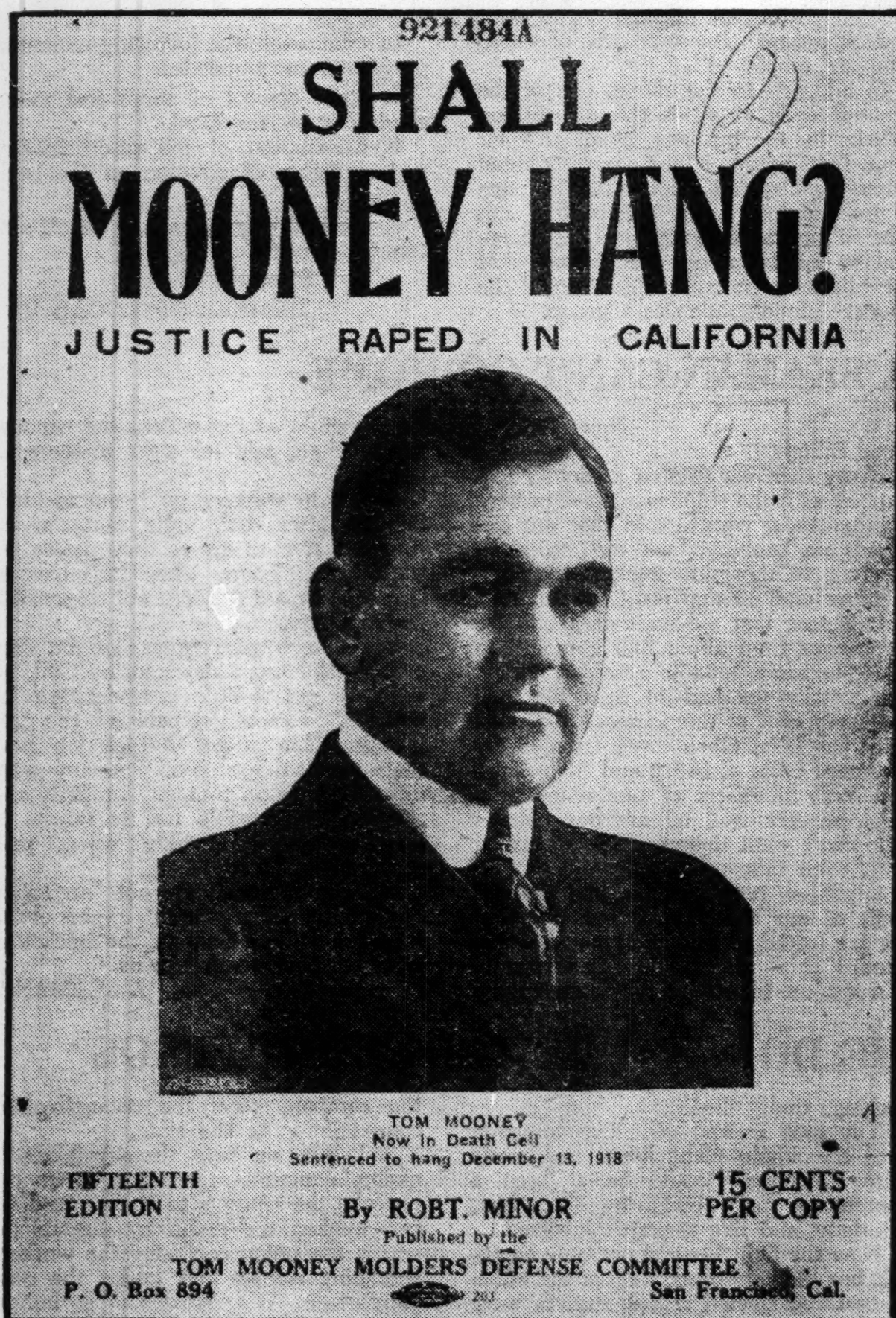
Bill himself had been rescued from the gallows in Boise, Idaho, by a mighty defense movement that shook the Copper Trust frameup to pieces in 1907. He had seen his friend Tom Mooney saved from the gallows drop at San Quentin penitentiary, Calif. (though not yet from prison) by a worldwide campaign directed by another friend, Robert Minor, in 1918. Bill knew that the tides of history were with the working people, and not with the savage ruling class and its corrupt courts.

Bill Haywood used to refer to imprisoned workers as "class war" prisoners. He said the millionaires, who controlled the government and the courts, were waging a class war against the people. And the workers they were railroadng to prison on perjured evidence were the captives in this class war.

The framing of class war prisoners began long ago, when eight shoemakers were jailed by a Philadelphia court in

The history of U.S. labor and of the Negro people is marked with one frameup after another, but all of them failed to stop the fight for freedom. The latest of all the frameups, the case of the eleven Communist leaders, will also fail to accomplish its purpose.

By ART SHIELDS



ROBERT MINOR, distinguished artist, cartoonist and writer, and one of the leaders of the Communist Party in its early struggles, wrote the pamphlet—"Shall Mooney Hang?" Over two million copies of this pamphlet were sold. The cover of the pamphlet is reproduced above.

1805. They were convicted of organizing a "combination to raise wages."

The frameup system was still in its infancy then, however. It did not reach giant size until modern industry began. It did not reap its first big harvest of labor victims until the miners' union was locked in battle with the first big anthracite coal trust in the strike of 1875.

The drops of blood flowed like a river in the frameups that followed that strike. Twenty Irish miners, the so-called "Molly Maguires," were executed. The Miners and Laborers Union

was broken. But the frameups were futile. The miners were organizing more powerfully in the Knights of Labor before the killings were done.

These 20 framed miners were the "first martyrs of the class struggle in America," said Eugene V. Debs, Bill Haywood's friend, long after.

They were framed by loathsome Pinkerton labor spies. These "Pinks" were the forerunners of the FBI stoolies like Matt Cvetic, who infest the trade unions today.

Labor's first martyrs were dropped to their deaths in a series of mass hangings



WILLIAM (BIG BILL) HAYWOOD

in 1877, 1878 and 1879 in Pottsville, Mauch Chunk and other Pennsylvania anthracite towns. Ten perished on June 21, 1877, just 74 years ago last Wednesday.

The martyred Irish miners were heroes to the last. "Let's die like men," they told each other as the ropes were looped round their necks, while frock-coated coal operators looked on.

The Irish coal diggers were prosecuted by coal company lawyers, loaned to the State. They were found guilty by rigged juries from which all Irish were excluded, in courtrooms filled with company police.

The miners were convicted on false murder charges. Several obscure company foremen and two or three cops had been killed by unknown persons since the Pinkertons came in.

The prosecutors had no case against the miners' leaders. So they invented the "guilt by association" theory that the framers still use today. The Irish miners belonged to a fraternal society, The Ancient Order of Hibernians. Company propagandists gave this society a nickname—"The Molly Maguires." And the Pinkertons told lurid stories in court of alleged murder plots hatched at "Molly" meetings. Every member of the "Mollies" was therefore a murderer, the frameup gang declared.

"The name of a 'Molly Maguire' being attached to a man's name is sufficient to hang him," shouted the chief prosecutor, Gowen, in his closing speech to the jury.

This frameup prosecutor, Gowen, was also the president of the Reading Coal & Iron Co., that hired the Pinkerton spies.

Labor Kept Marching

And the Reading king's gallows were soon bearing strange fruit.

Jack Kehoe, the brave Schuylkill County delegate of the Hibernians, whom Gowen called the "King of the Mollies," was one of the victims.

"... On the stormy, wintry day of Dec. 13, 1878," says a recent biography of Gowen, "Jack Kehoe twitched for three minutes at the end of a rope, slowly choking to death, while blood ran down his throat, where the hemp had cut in."

An innocent man was being tortured to death.

"Jack Kehoe... was almost certainly

(Continued on Magazine Page 3)

Workers' Letters from the Shops

Why Mesaba Range Miners Went Fishing

VIRGINIA, Minn.

Worker Correspondence Editor:

I was glad to see The Worker come out with letters from the shops. This inspired me to send in this brief news on what is happening among the iron ore miners of the Mesaba Range, the stronghold of the Steel Trust.

All is not quiet on this front. Fact is the iron ore miners are becoming dissatisfied with a lot of things. Last week all the miners, about 500-600 men from the Cleveland Cliff mines, went on an indefinite "fishing trip." The company has refused to come to an agreement on the question of job re-classification. The company wanted to maintain the sole power to push the miners from one job to another and to pay the miner on one job classification, even though the job might be classified for a different wage rate. The miners decided this was a good time to go fishing and to let the company cool its heels.

All of us are getting disgusted with the high prices. Even though many of us work six days a week, we have a hard time making ends meet.

More of us are beginning to realize that we are being made the suckers while the Steel Trust piles up profits from this war in Korea and the armament production. Try as they will the state and local officials have not been able to develop a war hysteria among the miners. We want to see the war in Korea ended and peace established in the world.

What makes it tough for us to fight back is the fact that the union organizers, picked by Murray's machine, are more concerned with the company interests than the miners. They would even like to eliminate the word "Steel Trust" that is hated like the devil by the miners and the people on the Range. "Don't use the word 'Steel Trust,' say 'company,'" they tell us. But how can we forget this class enemy of ours when we look at the big holes in the ground and the deteriorating towns and villages between the ore dumps in which we live, and the fact that billions of dollars have been extracted for the coffers of Wall Street while all we have been able to pinch and buy is probably a refrigerator or a second hand car on installment payments.

Some of the old-timers remember the story by Elizabeth Flynn in 1916 about the Chinese fisherman and the pelican around whose neck he had put a collar to prevent the pelican from eating the entire fish and when she said, "And that collar around your necks, right under where you ought to have heads and brains—that collar is the Wage System. . . . The Boss get all the best parts of the fish. You, you working stiffs, you get the heads and tails—the wages." The idea got on then which resulted in the 1916 strike and improved conditions and wages. The idea will catch again and there will be nothing that can stop us.

A STEEL TRUST MINER

OVERTIME IS NOT THE ISSUE SAY ILGWU CUTTER TO UNEMPLOYED

New York

Dear Editor:

In a letter which appeared in the May 27 Worker, written by a group of unemployed cutters of Local 10, ILGWU, they raised a number of questions. As a solution to the unemployment problem, the writer placed most of the emphasis on the overtime.

The problem of the unemployed is not to permit themselves to be separated from employed cutters, which is exactly what the raising of the overtime question does. Instead, the unemployed and employed together must develop a program (and action to enforce such a program) that will unite them for raising the standards of all cutters.

Emphasis on the elimination of overtime to make jobs for those who are unemployed ignores the fact that due to the general economic conditions the employed cutter now working much shorter seasons is dependent upon the little overtime he can get to make a living.

One of the things that can be done to alleviate the unemployment situation is strict enforcement of the union agreement. This requires the officials of Local 10 to institute strict control of union conditions in all shops and make sure that all non-union people and other violations are removed from the table. By so doing, we would go a long way towards putting the unemployed to work and safeguard the standards of those who are employed.

In addition to the above, one of the greatest evils of all is the distribution of jobs by the business agents to their immediate friends. Jobs are distributed through clubs and officials on the basis of greed and not need. This is done with jobs to further their political patronage and to build the personal influence of the business agents individually and the Nagler Administration as a group.

A SEAMAN CAN'T GO HOME

New York

Dear Editor:

Every time we seamen go into negotiations with the shipowners and present our demands, we are told that our demands are "excessive" and the impression is given to shoreside workers that seamen are well off and want too much.

It is true that we were able to raise our wages from about \$60 a month in 1935 to around \$250 a month today. Incidentally we had to fight like hell for every cent of this increase and most of it has been taken away from us by increased costs of living and high taxes. The only members of our union who think we are well off are our officials who don't want their soft life disturbed with even talk of fighting.

What few people realize, and the real basis of our demands, is the fact that we are forced to put in 24 hours a day aboard ship, responsible for its safety and subject to call at any hour of the

To Our Correspondents:

The letters are slowing up again. Don't stop writing if you made the page. Be a regular correspondent. And let us know occasionally how your friends like this page. The textile workers are still holding out on us and we have not yet heard from coal or copper miners.

Shop Correspondent Editor.

What is the solution to the above problem? The jobs that are called into the union office should be distributed by a committee of unemployed cutters on the basis of equity and need. In addition, a public list be posted with the names of the unemployed so they may see for themselves that they are called up in turn.

The question of wages is always a pertinent one. Since June, 1946, the gap between wages and the cost of living has continued to widen with wages running a poor second. The measly increase awarded recently does not cover the tax increases imposed upon us. With prices still mounting and another tax due September 1, it is impossible to agree with Brother Dubinsky's estimate that wage increases are not on the order of the day.

In summation, the following minimum program is recommended:

1. Strict control of shops and union conditions by the local.
2. Elimination of job discrimination and equitable distribution on the basis of need.
3. General wage increases for all cutters in all crafts.

Sincerely yours,

MEMBER OF LOCAL 10

The Steel Workers Don't Get the Gravy

WARREN, Ohio

Editor, Worker:

This is a story about some conditions in the Republic Steel Mill in Warren, O., employing about 4,500 men.

Since Jan. 1, 1951, work has been slowing down more and more on the cold-strip mills. On one of these mills, the men have had only one full week's work (5 days) during the past three months. One cold-strip mill in the department gets most of the work because the men working on it get the lowest rates, so that the production costs are the smallest. Even this particular one has been falling off.

It is the general feeling among the workers that the basic reason for the decline is that the cold-strip process was mainly used for the finer finish needed on steel intended for civilian consumer products. The hot-strip mills are busy—they turn out such military orders as need only a rougher finish.

The pro-Murray union leadership has not done anything to help the men in the fight for work, so that most of the men go hunting for side jobs like filling station attendants, etc.

When the workers on one cold strip mill put up a fight for 5 days of work, the company responded by shutting down a similar unit, and transferring the work to the remaining mills. The men on the shut-down unit were "bumped back" to general labor or other jobs they held when they first started work 15 to 25 years ago. These were less paying jobs; the workers suffered pay cuts amounting in some cases to 50 percent!

The result was anger and division among the workers, with great hostility shown the workers who had demanded five days work. The union leaders of this local (1375) refused to call a meeting on the situation, saying "nothing can be done," and that the company has the "right" to do this under the contract!

This has been the general trend of the union leadership, to assert the "rights of the company" under the contract; it got to the point where one worker finally rose at a local meeting to demand that the leadership start talking about the "rights of the men!"

On one cold strip mill, during a time-study being made by the company to set new rates, the union steward had the gall to ask the men to speed up, because the company felt the mill wasn't doing well enough. If anything, the result was even less production from the workers, who felt that the old rates they had were bad enough, and that the company "study" was not intended to improve them!

The right of the Negro workers to bid for skilled jobs on the rolling mills has been won, and there are a few Negro rollers; but most Negroes are on the hardest, lowest-paid jobs as oilers, scrap-balers, around the anneal furnaces, etc. There are no Negro clerks, crane-men, electricians or mechanics.

Seniority was at one time straight, department-wide seniority. But about three years ago, the pro-Murray officers sneaked across a new, company-sponsored seniority scheme. According to this setup, certain cold strip mills on which the most money can be earned (generally the wider strip mills) are exempted from department-wide seniority. Now, a helper on one of these favored units can get a higher paid job as catcher or roller, ahead of another man with many more years service working on one of the other mills. This further serves to split up the workers and divide them against each other.

Hampered by union mis-leadership, the workers are fighting as best they can, and searching for the best way of uniting in the struggle. Once given organization and leadership by the progressive and militant workers, they will be able to unite firmly, overcome all the tricks of the company and its stooges, and win the work, the pay and the conditions they are demanding.

STEEL WORKER

THE FACTS BEHIND THE DODGE 'NIGHTGOWN' STOPPAGE

DETROIT

Dear Editor:

Being a Dodge worker, I naturally have done a lot of thinking about the recent stoppages in this giant Chrysler Corporation plant of 37,000 workers. It seems to me there are two sides to the dispute.

On the one hand, there is the workers' side. One hundred men, working in hot, humid pits underneath the automobiles as they roll along the final assembly lines, have for two whole years demanded coveralls to protect their clothes from dripping grease, paint and oil.

For them it was actually a fight against the high cost of living. Their average yearly wage in 1950 was only \$2,400. This year they worked no more than 50 percent full 40-hour weeks with no overtime at all. They cannot afford to clean and buy so many work clothes.

So they finally issued an ultimatum to the company to give them the coveralls or they will walk off the job. The company gave them night-gowns which it called "smocks." They are a safety-hazard because the flimsy material is very inflammable. They are screwy-

looking, undignified.

The men walked off. The company sent the whole plant home and made sure that there would be at least a temporary strike by firing the chief, alternate, and line stewards involved.

Now the fight became not only coveralls but the very foundation of the union since three elected representatives were fired.

On the other hand, there is the company's side. Whereas the workers are struggling for existence, the company guns for profits.

One hundred coveralls may start the ball rolling with other workers demanding other items they need. That would never do. Only machines get what they need. Human beings can be replaced free of charge by simply hiring some others.

Moreover, this would be a good time to force the workers to walk the streets because the war program's high prices and high taxes has glutted the car market. Sales are few. July 1 will see a 35 percent cut in auto steel to make way for more tanks, planes and bombs.

All this will mean big lay-offs and

the company pays the unemployment compensation to the state.

Ah! But we save these millions in unemployment compensation if we can provoke the workers to strike. And we can weaken the union by our stooges within the union confusing the workers, spreading rumors and taking the company's side. Why strike and go hungry for someone else's grievance?

These are the two sides to the dispute. Existence versus profits. Human beings versus gold. The workers versus the capitalists.

How did the workers meet the company's tactics? First we walked out for a couple of days to show the company an immediate, united, militant reaction. Then we went back to work and gave the company two weeks to rehire the stewards or a strike vote will be taken. The union is paying the fired stewards' wages.

The aim is to transform the company's provocation into a mighty reaction of militant labor solidarity. This will strengthen the union and win our demands, whereas the company had hoped to weaken us.

That is how matters stand at present.

DODGE WORKER



"The living walk and the dead ride," said Life Magazine when it ran this photo on Christmas Day 1950.

LET'S STOP THE KILLING!

ATOP a sun-scorched ridge in Korea the stretcher-bearers put down their burdens. In the valley below the howitzers screamed.

In Peoria, Ill., in Meadville, Pa., in San Diego, and a thousand other towns American mothers got those terse official telegrams announcing the death of their beloved sons. In Korea whole villages went up in smoke and mothers ran screaming, small children in their arms, in a futile effort to save their children from charging flame-throwers.

In Korea, for the 52d week, armies pounded, rolled, reeled backward, crashed forward while overhead the U.S. Air Force flew its n-thousandth bomb-dumping sortie against Korean villages, where three million civilians lie dead.

Thus passed the first anniversary of what has been the most senseless war in history. As John Osborne wrote in Life magazine, this is the "sordid story of a sordid war," one which "no American ought to have to write." He told how U.S. forces "razed villages" a la Lidice, of "refugees bombed and strafed," of the murder "of war prisoners to keep from having to conduct them to the rear," of the murder "of civilian populations solely to clear a path and to avoid questioning." He described the American massacre of old people, women and children, which led an American officer to cry out: "My God, killing children is just too much. . . ."

Yet the killing has gone on and on. The newspapers, whose editors are not doing the

IN MEMORIAM

The American Dead in Korea

In his appearance before the U. S. Senate to defend the Truman doctrine of war, Secretary of Defense George Marshall declared American casualties amounted to only 65,000. A few days later Gen. Bradley, Chief of Staff, revealed that the casualties amounted to 141,000. Thus, for the first time the American people got a glimpse of the true cost in lives of the Korean war. How did the generals explain the discrepancy? They said that the Marshall figure of 65,000 meant those killed or wounded by enemy action, that the Bradley figure of 141,000 included those killed in tank accidents, who were frozen, or who fell out of jeeps.

dying, rejoice over Army claims that they kill 10 Koreans and Chinese for every American.

And Americans are dying in Korea. So far some 141,000 American mothers and wives have received those terse official telegrams.

Why are they being killed? Were the Korean people about to invade America? Were the Chinese threatening America? Oh no, says

President Truman and his generals and advisers, it is the Russians.

But not a single Russian has been found in Korea! We are expected to believe that by some magic the Russians are forcing the Koreans to battle so ferociously that American armies are in danger of being wiped out. That the Koreans and Chinese are fighting for the right to determine their own governments, to run their own countries, has been hidden by the press.

But the American people, whose sons are being hurled into this senseless, see-saw churning of death and destruction, are not fools.

From Korea, where the combined death toll is now nearly four million, Newsweek correspondent Harold Lavine reports:

"... the survivors came back down the hill and across the valley and up onto the ridge—the unwounded carrying the wounded. They came back slowly, like men in a dream. . . . One of the kids walked over to a correspondent and said: 'I wish you'd do something for me. I wish you'd tell the folks back home that there must be some better way of settling arguments like this'."

Today, after one year of this sordid, barbaric war, the American people are demanding that this senseless killing end. They want peace. They are insisting that there is a better way of settling arguments than the endless destructiveness of war.

The Worker

June 24, 1951

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Section 3

What Keeps This Senseless



A CHINESE PEASANT LIES DEAD in a field, shot down by a U.S. airforce plane in a raid over Chinese territory on Nov. 3. The dead man, Yu Hsiu-ting, 57, was driving home in his ox-cart when three planes attacked, the Peking Government charges.



PLOTTING THE WAR IN KOREA is John Foster Dulles (in civilian clothes) met with chiefs of the South Korean puppet army at the 38th Parallel one week after the attack. Dulles is Envoy Extraordinary of the United States State Department.

AS THE FIRST anniversary of the war in Korea passed, men, women and children died just as they had in the first week of war. One year of war, of killing and bombing, with generals fired and new generals hired, had proved this senseless slaughter was No. 1 on the American Unpopularity Poll. From Korea newspaper correspondents sent back double-talk dispatches about "Two pronged drives" and "defensive triangles." In Washington, the Pentagon announced the crushing of resistance daily. Yet the senseless killing went on, with battles raging up and down the length of the Korean peninsula. "Stiff" and "stiffer" were the correspondents' favorite words for describing the resistance of the Korean people. In New York saloons a joke entitled "Why I Am Not In Korea" became standard; a typical gag-line: "My arm is bent."

But as the death-toll in Korea rose, thousands of Americans began to wonder why this endless killing went on. Congressman Wolcott told newspaperman Paul Leach: "The Korean war is unpopular." In 1942, he said, his office was besieged by young men who had been rejected by the draft

board because of physical defects, and who wanted to fight Hitler. "Today," he said, "it is just the reverse. They want me to get them out of the draft or reserve."

All over America, people have begun to lose their fear of government intimidation and to speak up for peace. A Wheeling, W. Va., newspaper polled its readers, found that 91 percent of them favored the withdrawal of our troops from Korea. In Albany, N. Y., Mrs. Guy R. Smith appealed through the newspaper for a "noon-day prayer for peace." In Lexington, N. C., 17-year-old Pearl Hege wrote the Winston-Salem Journal: "... we are being cheated of our future—our right to live, to love, to worship, laugh and die. ... It makes us feel small and helpless when we hear of such things as the mighty bombs which seem ready to blast our future into the stratosphere."

Yet the senseless killing goes on. . . .

From his luxurious suite in the Waldorf-Astoria Towers, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur issued new communiques. It was a bigger war, he felt, that the world needed. But Betty V. Gewald, of Virginia Beach, had, in

a letter to the Virginia Pilot more Americans. She wrote MacArthur. I'm for 150 million if we allow one man to stay and then a war with Russia.

From Harry Truman's Fruitvale wrote the Joplin News of MacArthur. "Now I think wrote. 'He should can Dear a few others, then call our Korea—then resign. It would thousands of our boys butch

Yet the senseless killing

In Korea the generals time that they had utterly sign of resistance. But a C Spokesman Review, which "One thing I would like to k people over here don't care Korean rule or Chinese Com

Bankers Find It Profitable

ONE YEAR of killing in Korea had made clear to Americans that war was very good for Big Business. From one end of the country to the other, as our bombs disintegrated Korean villages and our boys lay dead on unknown roads in this exhausting struggle, the American people began to ask themselves: are we trading lives for profits?

In the financial circles of Wall Street, in the industrial centers like Pittsburgh and Detroit, the outbreak and continuance of the war was hailed with glee. Said Roger Babson, the famous economist: "If it hadn't been for the Korean affair which has given business and employment a shot in the arm, this bubble (prosperity) would be bursting now."

The Wall Street Journal, without a mention of the American boys who were being called upon to die, editorialized happily on Sept. 29, 1950: "They all (Truman-Acheson) say that we need a shooting war, that for the task ahead of us (rearmament) a state of war is more desirable than a state of peace. . . . When you begin to say Peace, it's terrible, you come at last to say War, its wonderful."

Help defend peace by defending your right to speak and organize for peace—urge the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision replacing the First Amendment with the thought-control Smith Act!

Six months later, the profits of Big Business were still soaring, although small businessmen were being crushed . . . and the Wall Street Journal became alarmed lest peace end the profit flow. On May 16, it reported: "Stock prices experienced the sharpest decline since March 13. Brokers ascribed the break to widespread peace rumors. . . . Traders are fearful that the end of hostilities might halt rearmament and catch leading companies with swollen inventories unbalanced by peacetime production."

Corporation profits, floated on the blood of dead Americans, Koreans and Chinese, reached an all-time high. GM reported profits of \$112,919,454. The over-all profits for industry in 1950 were \$23 billion—some 60 percent more than in 1949.

But of course nobody in Wall Street mentioned the dead and wounded. They

blamed it all on the Russians and put some more cash in their pockets. The Herald-Tribune let the cat out of the bag, however, on Feb. 11, 1951. It exposed the insincerity of official Washington talk of peace, saying:

"The United States finds the present world tension useful . . . as a basis for rallying and maintaining public opinion behind its enormous rearmament and mobilization program. . . .

"Persistent American protestations of willingness to negotiate amount in fact to little more than a willingness to accept Soviet capitulation on any or most of the major issues splitting Russia and the Western powers.

"It is almost inconceivable at this stage that the Soviet Union could lay before Secretary of State Acheson a program he would accept for relaxing the present East-West tension."

Peace had become a terrible thing, threatening profits. Six Supreme Court judges in effect ruled talk of peace is verboten. Wall Street could get along without those dead Americans, Chinese, and Koreans. But it couldn't get along without profits. War was wonderful, in Washington and the banks.

Goodb

THE 160-YEAR-OLD First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution survivor of all wars in America was added to the casualty list undeclared war.

Commenting on the Supreme Court's decision which upheld the conviction of 11 Communist leaders, the Party's general secretary, said:

"In an atmosphere of war by Truman court majority voted to suppress the Smith Thought-Control Act for the nation's First Amendment, which bids Congress to make any law abridging people's rights of free speech, press or worship.

"The nation is confronted with a present danger—the danger of War advanced drive toward war and fast prolongation of American intervention in Korea and the warmakers' efforts to into a world atomic holocaust are a present danger. The establishment American police state in the image of Smith and McCarran Acts is a clear and present danger. The mad armaments its crushing economic burden upon the people is a clear and present danger.

"The sole 'guilt' of the Communists is their advocacy of peace and social progress—their opposition to war and fascism. The Communist Party does not now and never has advocated—the force

Mass War Going?



A KOREAN MOTHER AND CHILD killed during a bombing raid on a North Korean city. Three million Korean people have been killed or wounded in the war. Whole cities have been wiped out. American dead, wounded, injured total 141,000—the end is not in sight.

sentiments which appealed to me: "I'm not particularly against Americans who would suffer to impede us into war with China."

home-state, G. T. Conner of News Herald to praise the firing he can do something else," he in Acheson, John F. Dulles and boys home and stop the war in at least put an end to getting her for nothing."

goes on. . . . announced for the umpteenth smashed, routed, crushed, every GI wrote the Spokane, Wash., withheld his name, as follows: now is why we are here. These whether they are under North Communist rule. All they care for

is not having GI's or others walking through their rice paddies. . . . The opinion here is that the big brass did not keep their word. They were going to stop at the 38th, then the MacArthur line, which they passed at full pace and headed on toward China."

In North Dakota, as the killing went on, the state senate passed a resolution demanding Congress and the President order American troops out of Korea. In Cleveland, O., a well-known industrialist, J. F. Lincoln, president of the Lincoln Electric Co., wrote the press: "First, let us admit that we are the aggressors and that we have no business invading Korea. Second, bring back our Army to America. Third, pay for the damage that we have done in Korea."

As the war's first anniversary neared, thousands of Americans from all walks of life were converging on Chicago to attend the American Peace Crusade's gigantic demonstration for peace. What every American wanted was peace. What few could understand was what keeps this senseless slaughter—a limited war, said Harry Truman, a police action—going. It is certainly not the American people.

Way to Free Speech?

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throw of the government. It has worked—and will continue to work—for peace and democracy, for the unity of the people against the atomaniacs, against labor's foes and the lynchers of the Negro people.

"It is solely because of this advocacy and activity that the Communist Party is today being persecuted."

"The Communist Party will apply to the court for an immediate rehearing. It is confident that millions of Americans in the ranks of labor and the Negro people, and all advocates of peace, will support this demand."

THE ST. LOUIS Post-Dispatch editorial said:

There is no greater right in all the world than the right to hold free opinions and to express them without fear of reprisal by those in authority.

This right is the very heart of American democracy. Keep it secure and the free way of life will survive. Take it away and the free way of life will die within itself, whether or not attack ever comes on the outside.

Jefferson, Madison, Mason and the others who started the weak little republic 160 years ago were not afraid of the right to inquire and expound and advocate. By formal amendment these wise men and their fellow citizens, with great deliberation, wrote into the first article of the Bill of Rights the guarantee that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech."

This is the context in which the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Communist

leaders must be set. Chief Justice Vinson, speaking for himself and Justices Reed, Frankfurter, Jackson, Burton and Minton, leads the gravest departure from the guarantee of freedom of speech in our history.

These six justices say that the Communists by organizing "to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence created a 'clear and present danger' of an attempt to overthrow the government by force and violence."

They cite no overt acts of force.
They present no record of violence.
They find no danger both clear and present through teaching and advocacy alone.

NEVER BEFORE has such a restriction been placed on the right to hold opinions and to express them in the United States of America.

JUSTICE BLACK says: "This is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press." Deploing its "watering down" of the First Amendment, the senior justice holds the applied sections of the Smith Act "unconstitutional on their face."

Justice Douglas joins Justice Black with this memorable protest:

"Never until today has anyone seriously thought that the ancient law of conspiracy could constitutionally be used to turn speech into seditious conduct. Yet that is precisely what is suggested. I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct."

What About It, Mr. Truman...?

WHILE IN far-off Korean rice paddies American and Korean soldiers died in battle, death rained from bomber skies on Korean women and children, and everywhere in the world fear of atomic mass destruction clutched at hearts—the life of one unknown man became a matter of worldwide concern. He was Willie McGee, former gas station attendant in Mississippi's piney woods.

Neither the newspapers nor radio told Willie McGee's story or the story of the last-ditch fight put up for the life of this one man.

And yet Willie McGee's story was told, in letters, in mimeographed bulletins, telegrams, petitions; spread by word of mouth until it was known to millions throughout the world. Americans told their neighbors, pals and shopmates; shouted it at street corner meetings. Lawyers told it to judges, and delegations told it to top officials, demanding that the President of the United States and the Governor of Mississippi listen. Chinese workers and peasants gathered in Shanghai and Peking to join in the protest against this one man's death. In all the tongues of the world the cry went up: "Save Willie McGee!"

But President Truman turned his back. The Supreme Court looked the other way. Willie McGee died in the electric chair.

JOINING THE MILLIONS who protested this legal lynching, Eugene Dennis, general secretary, and Henry Winston, organization secretary of the Communist Party, said:

They burned our brother, Willie McGee.
"The reason why they are going to take my life," he wrote the day before he died, "is to keep the Negro down in the South."

It is true: and those who killed him stand before all decent humanity branded with the mark of Cain.

Look at the little President, that ardent champion of war and the A-bomb, of crooks and connivers, who would not lift a finger to spare an innocent life.

Then look to the masters of all—the money men of Wall Street, the masterminds with money to burn. And people to burn; one man in Mississippi, seven men in Martinsville, a whole people in Korea. Big-time operators, busy now with Operation Killer against the colored peoples of Asia, dreaming and scheming of Operation Killer all over the world. The men of monopoly and murder, hard behind their marbled walls, chill as the steel that holds their loot, an A-bomb for a heart, an adding machine for a brain.

That is the truth. Millions upon millions of working people, of progressives, already know it; they are uniting and acting in growing numbers to shackle the warmakers as the prime action toward unshackling the lynchers' prey, and to save mankind from an atomic bloodbath. They are working to build a better world, to clean the earth and the skies of the filth and horrors of capitalism and war. Forging the peaceful brotherhood of man; burying the rottenness of racism and all oppression.

Our country, too, our entire people, too, must learn the truth. Greedy in their lust for new victims from among the best representatives of the people's strength and strivings, unabating in their savage attacks against the advocates and leaders of the cause of peace, freedom and progress—the Truman Administration and Congress are now trying to silence and shackle the whole American people with their evil pro-fascist Smith and McCarran Acts.

Now, too, these warmakers and lynchers have dared to place their bloody paws upon the venerable 88-year-old, World-famed scholar, leader of the Negro people and outstanding champion of peace—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The murder of McGee calls us evermore to mount higher and broader the struggle to guarantee that the government which conspires to imprison Dr. DuBois, great fighter for Negro freedom and world peace, shall not succeed.

"Tell the people to keep on fighting!" cried Willie McGee. In his name, we swear we will—in greater numbers, in greater unity of action of Negro and white, of all who love life and liberty and peace!



WILLIE MCGEE

You Can Help Bring Peace

YOU WANT to see the killing in Korea stopped.

You want to keep the war in Korea from spreading into a world war.

You want to end the slaughter of young men — Americans, Koreans, Chinese—and the killing of innocent Korean mothers and children.

Then write your Senator to-day. Insist that he support the Johnson Resolution (S. R. 140, reproduced in adjoining columns) now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The Johnson Resolution says that Korea belongs to the Koreans; that only death and destruction have come from our intervention there.

The Johnson Resolution would put the U. S. Senate on record for:

- Cease-fire in Korea at the 38th Parallel.
- Removal of all non-Koreans from Korea by Dec. 31.

Five U. S. Senators are on record for this Get-Out-Of-Korea Plan. Its sponsor, Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Colo); Sen. John Butler (R-Md); Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash); William Langer (R-ND), and Sen. Robert Hendrickson (R-NJ).

The annual convention of the Northwest States Association of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of (Negro) Elks; the International Fur and Leather Workers Union; former Acting Gov. Morss Lovett of the Virgin Islands; Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers, are just some of the organizations and individuals already on record for the Johnson Resolution.

• Act today to get YOUR friends, neighbors, shopmates and organization behind the plan for peace.

• Join a peace committee if there is one in your union, shop or neighborhood. Help get one going if there isn't.

• Work to prevent any more Koreans anywhere. Support the program for a Five-Power Peace Pact among the world's major powers—the U. S., Soviet Union, China, England and France.

89th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. RES. 140

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17, 1961

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Whereas to permit civilization to be destroyed by World War III is utter insanity and unworthy of the men of this century; and

Whereas the Korean War has every appearance of being a hopeless conflict of attrition and indecisiveness and a breeder of bitter racial hatreds; and

Whereas a limited war, like a limited or smoldering fire, is gravely dangerous, for it may burst forth into a world-wide conflagration at any moment; and

Whereas the North and South Koreans, the Chinese, and the United Nations have suffered more than one million casualties, with the only tangible result, so far, the indescribable misery which has been heaped upon the Korean people; and

Whereas tremendous strides have been made in the development of hitherto unused lethal and destructive weapons of war with potentials of unbelievable fury and horror; and

Whereas by slaughtering additional millions of humans an uneasy peace might in time be forced upon the vanquished; and

Whereas the people of the United States traditionally have held the people of China in the highest esteem and affection and still do; and

Whereas the people of the United States have long recognized the wisdom of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine so eloquently portrayed by the slogan "Asia for Asiatics" if it were to be applied to Asia; and

Whereas it has long been the policy of the American people that no nation should seek to extend its form of government over any other nation or people, but that as an inherent right every people should be left free to determine its own form of government and its own way of life, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid—the little along with the great and the powerful; and

Whereas the traditional policy and desire of the people of the United States of America is now and has been a just and enduring peace; and

Whereas it is never too early for God-fearing and peace-loving peoples to earnestly endeavor to stop needless human slaughter: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the
- 2 United Nations call upon all nations and all groups now
- 3 engaged in the war in Korea to cease fire and declare an
- 4 armistice effective at 4 antemeridian (Korean time) June
- 5 25, 1951; and that prior thereto the United Nations forces
- 6 retire to points south and the opposing forces retire to points
- 1 north of the thirty-eighth parallel; and that before December
- 2 31, 1951, all prisoners of the Korean War shall be exchanged
- 3 and all non-Korean persons, military and nonmilitary (except
- 4 the ordinary diplomatic representatives), shall depart from
- 5 North and South Korea.

The ***
Worker

Every
Week...

... this paper is there
pitching for peace ...

America has 2,000 daily newspapers. Daily they clamor for war. . . . War against China, war against Korea, war against the Soviet Union, the people's democracies of Europe.

They misrepresent the peaceful policies of these peoples. They misrepresent the stand of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

Today you need The Worker as never before. You need it in the struggle for civil rights at home and for a peaceful future for you and your children. At such a time as this, The Worker cast a beacon of light which gives initiative and inspiration for the job ahead.

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THE WORKER

35 East 12th Street

New York 3, N. Y.

Ted Tinsley Says...

THE HOG INSTITUTE

EDNA FARCH gathered up the paper cups and other picnic leftovers, and stuffed them into one bag. Arch leaned against a tree, unfolded his paper, and lit his Sunday cigar. The cigar always changed his personality.

"Edna," he said, "The Meat Institute—"

"The Hog Institute—"

"Don't interrupt," warned Arch. "The Meat Institute is telling the public how to get stabilized meat prices. It points out that there are no substitutes for the natural law of supply and demand."

"The law of supply and demand," said Edna, "means that the Meat Institute demands your supply of money. My substitute is for the people to demand the Meat Institute."

"Socialistic nonsense!" Arch cried. "The remedy for the high prices is a stabilized consumer income and the expanded production of meat."

"So says you."

"So says the Meat Institute."

"In other words, the Meat Institute wants a tight iron lid on wages. That's the way you 'stabilize' consumer income."

"It's only fair," protested Arch. "There's a lid on meat prices."

"O, yes. But it's not an iron lid. It's made of one thin slice of swiss cheese and it's clamped on with library paste. Why, the meat price roll-back is the only price roll-back in history that has rolled prices forward."

"Our President can do anything," said Arch proudly.

"As for me," continued Edna, "I want the swiss cheese lid for the workers and the iron lid for the Meat Institute."

"Impossible!" declared Arch. "The Meat Institute points out that livestock production will be discouraged by too long continuance of meat and livestock controls."

"I never thought of that," admitted Edna. "I suppose the steers will read about controls and grow moody and thin. Or maybe they'll get smart and hide when they see a freight car marked 'Chicago.' Or maybe the price control program is disconcerting the bulls and they are refusing to mate in protest."

"What are you getting at, anyway?" asked Arch.

Edna shrugged. "I persist in the simple idea that if livestock production gets discouraged, someone is discouraging it. And five will get you fifty that the someone is the Meat Institute."

"And this is the way you treat words of wisdom from leaders of industry?"

"We have different ears," explained Edna. "You hear words of wisdom from leaders of industry. I hear oinks from hogs."

"You must cooperate," insisted Arch. "The Meat Institute says that consumers can help keep the law of supply and demand working by buying meat carefully and using it wisely."

"I buy it carefully, by the ounce," said Edna. "And I use it wisely."

"How?"

"By cooking it. Have you got a better plan?" Arch didn't answer. "By the way," continued Edna, "you tell me the Institute says we can help keep the law of supply and demand working. I thought this was a natural law, like gravity."

"It is."

"Did anyone ever ask you to keep the law of gravity working?" Edna dropped the paper bag into a wire basket and started folding the blankets. "Arch," she said, "you better start loving fish as much as you love the Meat Institute, because you're going to eat an awful lot of fish."

Baseball With a Union Label

By LESTER RODNEY

IT'S AROUND 7:30 p.m. at Chelsea Park on the teeming West Side of New York City... there's the sound of bat meeting softball, cheers and excited shouts from a grandstand... the blare of music... the excited chatter of youngsters... for all the world like Ebbets Field.

Who's playing, ask some of the people from the neighborhood who have finished supper and come out for some air. "Garment Center against Lite Manufacturing... District 65 union teams," is the answer. And the neighbors nod and settled down to watch a good game.

Its softball with a union label, the most ambitious sports undertaking in New York's labor history. Three leagues featuring 30 teams and almost 500 players are in hot action under the banner of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America. In Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Newark, players go right from their day's work to the ballfield, accompanied by shopmates, wives, and rooters kids.

Who arranged all this? Don't the big companies have to do these things, not the union workers? Schedules, bats, balls, a million and one details...

The proudest thing about this league is precisely the fact that the workers, not any company, conceived of the leagues, met for five weeks before the season opened, drafted the complete schedules and amicably worked out all the mechanics with remarkable success. Why even the umpires have a union label as they fold their arms regally and bark "Play Ball!" A committee of highly trained and competent union umpires has seen to that.

On the field, there is fierce competition, arguments, all the will to win inherent in the wonderful game which is our national pastime. There are natural rivalries ala the Giants and Dodgers, with workers of shops like Beck and Revlon of the Bronx already "traditional" foes. Yet they are all brother union men and warm are the handshakes and congratulations when the last out is recorded.

It's good softball being played too—make no mistakes about that. Brilliant fielding, hard long hitting, good pitching, fast doubleplays are all on nightly display, and the large followings the teams have already attracted attests to the fact that they put on a brand of softball which would look good in any league.

The players are so excited about it that they are begging the recreational department of District 65 not to end the season in July with the playoffs as originally planned, but to carry it right through the summer months.

Shopmates agree. The scene at some of the game shows them in large numbers out to see the games. In the stands elderly women will be knitting while rooting for their fellow-workers. One slugging third baseman on the super-charged Garment Center team has a wife and five children keeping score relentlessly on the sidelines. The games tend to knit together the union, the workers,



RUFUS OVERSTREET, lumberyard worker who hurls for the powerful Garment Center team, is one of the star pitchers of the league, and fans who have watched him mow down the hitters say he would star in any softball league, amateur or pro. He struck out 17 in one game.



WHEN THE UNION team of the Lite Needle Processing Shop plays its rivals in the District 65 Softball League in Chelsea Park, the workers really turn out to root for their shopmates. A five-piece band recruited from workers in the shop plays sweet music between innings ala the famous Brooklyn Dodger symphony. Everyone has a swell time.

'WITH DROPS OF BLOOD'

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

innocent of the crime for which he was hanged," says Gowen's official biography, *The Ruler of the Reading*, by Dr. Marvin W. Schlegel, assistant state historian of Pennsylvania, Archives Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 1947.

Other "Mollies" were convicted on "dubious" evidence, the frameup prosecutor declares.

This book, with its evidence of frame-up, has a significant foreword commending the volume by Gowen's successor, R. W. Brown, the present president of the Reading.

The Pinkerton lie that hanged 20 miners with the help of the president of the company that hired the liars three generations ago was thus exploded.

Gowen shot himself 10 years after the last framed miner was dead. In the meantime the miners had struck against the Reading again under the banner of the militant Knights of Labor. And they were soon to merge with the stronger United Mine Workers of America, where they are solidly organized today.

Hundreds of other frame-ups by the employers' corrupt courts have failed to crush the American working-class since.

In 1887 four leaders of Labor's great Eight Hour Day movement were strangled on the gallows in Chicago. Sneering policemen watched Albert Parsons, August Spies, George Engel and Adolph Fischer die and said the movement was ended. But two years

later the American Federation of Labor took the lead in writing the Eight-Hour slogan on the labor banners of the world at the first meeting of the Second International in Paris. And the AFL and Knights of Labor marched under Eight-Hour Day banners at the first International May Day parades in 1890.

Three years later the Chicago legal lynching of 1887 was officially denounced by Governor Altgeld of Illinois in his famous message pardoning the three surviving frame-up victims.

Frameups came faster as the labor movement grew. They are numbered by the hundreds in American history today. Some men like Sacco and Vanzetti went to their death. Others were saved. And still the movement grew.

The movement for equal rights for the embattled Negro people has also been growing at a giant pace since the nine Scottsboro boys were saved from death in 1931. Communists like William L. Patterson led that fight.

Much blood has flowed since. Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven were recently butchered. But the Negro people can no longer be held back.

The frameup courts in the United States are now taking on a more openly fascist character. The free speech amendment to the U. S. Constitution was scuttled by the decision against the 11 Communist leaders. But Justice Black was right when he said in his dissenting opinion that free speech will triumph again. For the tides of history are with the people against the frameup system today.

WOMAN TODAY

'For Us, Peace Means Life'

The Women's International Democratic Federation Points the Way to Win the Peace

By BETTY FELDMAN

The proceedings of the Women's International Democratic Federation's sessions in Berlin last February show what a powerful force for peace that organization is throughout the world.

The WIDF now includes 33 affiliates, with a total worldwide membership of 91 million women. It is led by veterans of the anti-fascist war and survivors of the concentration camps; by women like Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier of France, who lived through the horrors of Auschwitz; by Nina Popova, of the U.S.S.R., who embodies in herself the overpowering will to peace of the great bastion of socialism; by Chinese leaders who have brought new hope to the women of Asia as they lead their countrymen to full human dignity for the first time in history.

Every report, every speech and resolution of those WIDF Council sessions, stressed the necessity, and the possibility, of uniting women of the most diverse opinions and beliefs on a basic program for peace.

The tasks facing the women of the world, said the WIDF, are to end the wars now in progress—in Korea and Vietnam, and to prevent the outbreak of new wars by opposing the rearmament of Germany and Japan, by unconditional prohibition of making and stockpiling atom bombs, by fighting against war propaganda and for disarmament.

The Council sessions took stock of past heroic endeavors. It honored Grazia Buscemi, heroic Italian peace fighter killed by De Gasperi's police, Raymond Dien—the young French woman who stopped a munitions train destined for Vietnam by throwing herself across the railroad tracks, and the hundreds of women everywhere who have been arrested and imprisoned for peace activity.

The new German women of today, not only served as hostesses for the Council meeting through their organization—the Women's Democratic League of Germany, but sent 3,000 messages of greeting carrying the names of 132,232 individual women. Token of the forward movement of history which has placed these women on the side of those resisting today's aggressors was their presentation of a railway car of gifts to the Korean delegates.

The two key tasks for winning women to the fight for peace, as envisioned by the Federation, are to reach working class and peasant women on the one hand, and all women's organizations concerned with peace and the problems of women and children, on the other.

Soviet delegate Lydie Petrova warned against

"... The narrowness of the women's movement unless it draws broad masses of working women into the ranks of the national women's organizations, as well as peasant women and housewives."

And Agnete Olsen of Denmark, reporting on the possibilities of reaching new and broader masses of women, declared:

"The desire for peace, and opposition to rearmament, are so deep in the hearts of women, that all women's organizations must take account of it. There



SIGNING A PEACE PLEBISCITE in Poland, Mrs. Janina Kolakowska, of the State Agricultural Farm in Brodno, says, "I am signing in the name of a happy future for my child."

is not one of them which does not talk about peace in its program or publications.

"The other points in their programs—such as women's rights, equal rights, the franchise, and defense of the children—also provide a basis for unity.

"Our proposals for unity will have a profound effect on the rank and file in all women's organizations, and show up those leaders who do not serve the cause of peace. ..."

How these proposals could be carried out was spelled out by one speaker after another, of whom we can quote only a few: From Iran, where imperialism has recently received a stunning setback at the hands of the Iranian people.

"... The fight for peace must be tied more closely to the daily worries of the women about food and better living conditions, to the demands of the women themselves. Experience has shown us that the women workers' fight against the fines and inhuman working conditions of Chahi, the nurses' struggle for the salaries they have not received for 14 months, or the campaign of the schoolgirls of Teheran against American war propaganda in their schools—are all effective in mobilizing all the women in the plant or hospital, or the schoolgirls, in the fight for peace."

In Holland:

"... We women take advantage of every opportunity to work with other women. Thus we take the initiative in opposing the eviction of poor families from their homes, in collecting money to pay back rent, or helping them find new homes. ... We organize small meetings in the streets where we discuss their problems with the women. ... We must work with even greater energy, we must speak with each woman individually, going from house to house—and we must work quickly!"

From Italy, where the Union of Italian Women is doing a spectacular job, came new and creative ideas for organizing women to fight for peace. Faced with the problem of winning the hundreds of thousands of women who are devout Catholics, who have never been active before, "UDI," as the organization is affectionately called by

the Italian people, has developed a very flexible approach.

If the women hold back from joining UDI itself, then they are united into groups around one specific issue on which they feel strongly, whose names tell the story: "Women united in defense of the job," "groups of the families of Luni miners," "for the defense of the school," "of summer camps," etc.

Said Maddalena Rossi, the great Italian woman leader:

"The merit of these groups consists in the fact that for the first time they have brought into an organization the wives, the sisters, and mothers of the fighting workers, thus rendering important, often decisive help to the men fighting in the factories and mines. ... These groups, organized around the circles of the Union of Italian Women, have attracted many women who never joined our organization. ... Even the young girls, who are difficult to organize, will unite more readily around concrete activities, such as sewing circles, handwork exhibitions, recreational activities, fashion circles, special libraries for young girls, sports teams, courses in domestic economy. ..."

Next to Pasionaria, the woman who best embodies the unending anti-fascist resistance of Spanish women is Irene Falcon, who described to the Council how even today, despite all hardships and terrorism, the women of Spain "seek and find ways to unite in little actions for the defense of their rights as mothers, for the defense of their children."

Irene Falcon read to the WIDF Council meeting a letter she had recently received from a woman in a Franco prison who had had a baby there:

"To give birth in prison is something one can never forget. Like a dog, without medical care, without being taken to a hospital. They wanted me to die, and the baby, too. For a month and a half I was surrounded by despairing mothers. The spectacle was horrible. Dying children, mothers losing their minds—but despite everything, the anti-fascist women's courage was as unbroken as their faith in the victory of justice. ..."

Particularly in Western Ger-

'They Know Jimcrow Justice'

By CATHERINE FLETCHER
DETROIT.

THE SMALL WAITING ROOM at the Fox Theater—Stage Entrance—here—was crowded. The people had come to meet and talk with Josephine Baker.

One woman said she had been there five times. "Her stand against discrimination has made me feel that there is something that I can do to help better the conditions of my people," she said.

A young artist, too, had been there before.

A neighbor when she was a small child in St. Louis—who spoke of her love for the children.

The young wife of a Negro trumpet player in the orchestra that accompanied her during her engagement here.

The High School reporter. The group of women together.

While we waited we talked with pride of Miss Josephine Baker's militant stand against discrimination—recalling her engagement at a Miami Beach night club, which admitted Negro patrons for the first time. Of her contracts that say Negroes must be admitted without discrimination wherever she appears—that there must be Negro musicians in the orchestra. Of her dramatic and moving 10-minute speech to the Fox Theater audience two days before the execution of Willie McGee.

After her performance, Miss Baker spent an hour talking with us between shows.

She carefully criticized the sketches and encouraged the young artist.

To the group of women she wanted to know what they were doing in the fight against discrimination? "We are over 600,000,000—we colored people of the world," she said. "We have accomplished much—and we have a great history that should make us all very proud. "But what are you women doing about the second class citizenship of the Negro people here? Negro and white women together, joining with the other working people, must do away with it once and for all—this brutality toward the Negro people—which affects all the people," she said.

To a young Negro school girl who expressed a desire to go on the stage she said:

"First, get your education then if you want to go on the stage after that—all right."

"My mother and father had to work very hard—they couldn't think about education—they had to think about feeding their family. I had to stop school

early to help take care of my family. I went on the stage. But you shouldn't even think about that. I was lucky. But everybody isn't successful. Thousands and thousands of talented youngsters never get a chance.

"I'm glad I was successful because it gives me the means to do what I want to do—helping as many people as I can. But that is not enough. The people must be organized to fight for the good things for everybody—so that all the people can have decent homes, food—so the old people don't suffer—so the youth can grow up in a peaceful world."

"I like the stage, too, because it gives me a chance to travel—seeing people of other countries. One thing stands out in my mind. The people everywhere I traveled, the majority of them darker people, want one thing—freedom to live their own lives without fear—in security and peace—and they are determinedly fighting for it."

Miss Baker was particularly concerned about an article appearing in the *Michigan Chronicle* of May 12, headlined, "15 Detroiters to Tour Europe, 15 Negro leaders to interpret the values of democratic life in the U. S. to the people of Europe." This is a tour sanctioned and guided by the U. S. State Department.

It was right after the murder of Willie McGee—the framed Gordy "guilty" verdict that was to come several days later and during the time of the murderous beating of a Negro veteran, Emmett Micou by Detroit cops.

"The State Department can't fool the European people about 'American democracy,'" Miss Baker said. "The European people protested the frameup and execution of Willie McGee—they know about American 'jimcrow justice.'"

"Sending these people over to Europe to lie about the treatment of Negro citizens in the U. S. won't fool the European people at all," she added.

"But why would these leaders accept—why aren't they here in Detroit fighting for real democracy for their people?" she wanted to know.

The High School reporter asked if Miss Baker would come back to Detroit.

"I would like to come back," she said. "The next time I want to see the way the majority of my people live in this big industrial city they helped to create. I won't be kept away by certain people who don't want me to see the terrible housing conditions that I've heard so much about."

many have the women succeeded in winning support for peace proposals from a broad section of women's organizations: the Evangelical Church, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, from Catholic and Social-Democratic women's groups have come actions against remilitarization, and "Ohne Uns!" (without us) is now a slogan raised by the mothers, together with their sons, husbands and brothers, throughout Germany.

Some West German women, despite the repression of U. S. occupying forces and the Adenauer regime, collected as many as 2,000 signatures apiece to the Stockholm pledge; women worked among the Ruhr miners, the Hamburg dockers, the railwaymen, winning them to protest actions against rearmament. All this was accomplished within the first year of the Women's Democratic League of Ger-

many's existence in the western zone.

In the German Democratic Republic, where the women, together with the whole population, are making tremendous social and economic gains, there is a deep sense of responsibility for leading the women of western Germany along the path of peace. At a conference following the Warsaw Peace Congress, 3,000 women from all Germany took part, and a tremendous impetus was given to organizing German women so as "never again to permit our country to be used as a springboard for world war."

Naturally, most of the speakers focussed attention on the vast destruction wreaked on the Korean people by Gen. Matthew Ridgeway's forces. They all emphasized that American women have a moral responsibility to help and the destruction in Korea and fight for peace throughout the world.

JACKSON DENIES STAY TO THE '11'

Jailing of Lawyers Deferred Until Fall

— See Page 3 —

Okay CRC Bail; 4 Of 17 Out

— See Page 3 —



READY FOR CHICAGO is this dove-emblazoned airplane and its pilot, Paul Bellesen, 20-year-old Negro worker who will fly to Chicago Peace Congress June 29.

Flies 'Spirit of Peace' To the Peace Congress

SEATTLE, Wash.

A NEGRO YOUTH, 20-year-old Paul Bellesen of Everett, Wash., will pilot his own airplane, "Spirit of Peace" to the Chicago Peace Conference June 29-30 and July 1.

Bellesen, an Army and Coast Guard vet, figures it should take him 16 hours flying time, "allowing for head winds" to get his dove-emblazoned Fairchild PT-19A to the scene of the peace-festival. He will be one of some six or eight youth delegates from Washington State.

"I plan to start about an hour before sunrise and I'll probably have to set her down two or three times for gas," he says. "I've never made this long a flight before. But there's nothing to it—if you've got an airplane."

Bellesen's airplane, a sleek and sturdy looking two-seater open-cockpit job, will burn about

\$96 worth of high-test ethyl gasoline on the round trip, the youth figures. En route, he will seek the courtesy "guest tie-downs" usually accorded strange airplanes at most airports.

Is Bellesen excited about the Peace Congress? "I've been 'charged' ever since a group of young people first asked me to go," he declares, his voice and smile reflecting his eager anticipation. "I know it's going to be a great experience."

"I guess I've wanted to fly all my life. A couple of years ago I scraped some gold together, took my first lesson and fell in love with it," he explains.

Born in the sawmill city of Everett, young Bellesen attended grade and junior high school there. At North Junior High he ran the 100 yard dash. He served short hitches in the Army and Coast Guard. Discrimination and youth have made civilian jobs tough to get.

Conference Opens in Chicago Next Weekend

— See Page 5 —

New Jury to Get Case of Killer-Cop

—See Page 2

New Jury to Probe Cop Who Killed Negro

Judge Samuel S. Liebowitz in Kings County Court on Friday granted an application to resubmit the case of the policeman who killed a young Negro worker to another June grand jury. On Thursday one of the two county grand juries now sitting cleared a trigger-

Hear Motions Next Friday On Trenton 2

TRENTON, N. J.—Judge Ralph J. Smalley set next Friday morning, June 29, to hear arguments on motions for a new trial for the two remaining defendants of the Trenton Six. The two men, Collis English and Ralph Cooper, both 26, were given life sentences after being convicted by an all-white jury which freed four others on a three-year-old murder charge.

Attorney George Pellettieri appeared for the two men. The retrial motion is the first of a series of steps planned to free the two young Negroes.

happy, Negro-hating Brooklyn cop, Samuel Appelbaum, who cold-bloodedly shot and killed Henry Fields, Jr., in Brownsville, May 26.

Assistant District Attorney William I. Siegel who applied for the application said on Friday that "I will present my case as soon as possible."

The callous murder of Fields has stirred up tremendous resentment in the Negro and Jewish communities in Brooklyn. Resubmission to a grand jury of a case involving the police murder of a Negro is rare in Kings County or any other county.

Siegel charged in his application that the grand jury was perpetrating a "gross miscarriage of justice." He stated further that the grand jury "failed to give the case a complete and impartial investigation, but on the contrary, acted capriciously and contrary to the law." He also told the court there

"now exists" additional evidence that was not offered to the panel.

The grand jury told Judge Liebowitz that it did not find "sufficient evidence" to indict Patrolman Samuel Appelbaum. They acted after Louis Andreozzi, Brooklyn Assistant District Attorney, said a day after the killing that "a verdict of justifiable homicide will clear Patrolman Appelbaum."

Appelbaum, defended by Deputy Police Commissioner Aaron Frank, had built up a story that the killing bullet ricocheted off the car Fields was driving and hit him in the back of the neck. Eyewitnesses indicated that Fields and Appelbaum left their respective cars "almost simultaneously" and that Fields "had taken but a few steps from the door toward the front of his car when Appelbaum, without any effort whatever, to apprehend Fields shot him."

The Brownsville Citizens Committee of 2,000, co-chaired by Bishop Reginald Barrow and Rev. A. D. Reeves, sent telegrams to Siegel and Miles McDonald, Brooklyn district attorney, commending them for pressing for another grand jury.

The Citizens Committee, which has been leading the fight for justice in the Fields murder, declared that it will continue to follow the case closely and organize activities to see that justice is obtained.

Admit Rearming of Nazis Was Aim in Scuttling Big 4 Talks

PARIS.—A British official admitted Friday that the reason Washington and its satellites broke up the four-power deputies conference was to speed up the rearmament of the

Nazis and buildup of a huge anti-Soviet army in western Europe.

Commenting on the end of the 15-weeks-long effort by the Soviet Union to arrange an agenda for a foreign ministers conference of U. S., France, Britain and USSR, British Under-Secretary of State Ernest Davies said:

"As a result, we can now go ahead with western defense."

"Russia did succeed to a certain extent in her attempts to slow down the western defense efforts in general, especially German rearmament... but we can now go ahead."

Davies said the end of the deputies talks "should not be followed by further deterioration of relations between the great powers." "I do not expect it to be," he said.

Marine Strike In Second Week

The maritime tieup entered its second week as negotiations between the shipowners and the National Maritime Union broke up Friday without agreement.

Emerging from the talks after 16 hours of continuous sessions, Joseph Curran, president of the NMU, said "We got exactly nowhere. If they don't change their attitude there will be no next meeting."

The breakup was reported over the date of effectiveness of a 40-hour week at sea. The shipowners were reportedly ready to concede it but to put it into effect a year later. It was also indicated that an 8 percent raise over the base pay rate of January, 1950 was still the shipowners' offer.

Mediators were busily trying Friday to bring both sides into another conference but the results were not yet known at Worker press time.

Seamen now get overtime after 48 hours at sea and after 40 hours in port.

The strike of radio men, the only walkout on the west coast, was settled on the basis of a two-year pact and some wage raises. Pickets of the few hundred striking radiomen tied up all West Coast shipping.

The crippling effect of the east and Gulf coast strikes was more seriously felt as more ships docked. But the walkout bore only a resemblance to the old fashioned "tight-as-a-drum" tieups. The U. S. Shipping Authority revealed that in the last three days, the three striking CIO maritime unions on all coasts cleared 110 ships for sailing that were certified by the government as carrying war or Marshall Plan or other "approved" cargo.

Million Gov't Workers in Strike for 24 Hours in Italy

ROME.—More than 1,000,000 government workers walked out in a 24-hour nationwide strike Friday, shutting down schools and curtailing mail, telephone, telegraph and train service. Reports indicated the walkout was 90 percent effective at 4 p.m., 16 hours

to four hours behind schedule.

All other state workers, with the exception of firemen, hospital and airport control tower personnel, were observing a 24-hour strike.

The walkout affected countless phases of daily life. Main offices and branches of key government ministries—justice, commerce, law courts, birth and marriage registry, records and others—were almost inoperative as clerks and lower category workers walked out.

Delays of four to six hours were experienced on telephone calls between nearby cities. Manual ex-

MINERS PAPER STATES THE CASE

UNITED MINE WORKERS JOURNAL

Vol. LXIII, No. 17

JUNE 15, 1951

If Peace "Breaks Out" These Boys Are Through



The cover of the June 15 United Mine Workers Journal.

Soak-Poor Tax Passed by House

WASHINGTON.—The House today passed a \$7,200,000,000 tax bill—biggest in U.S. history—which would raise individual income taxes by 12½ percent across the board.

The measure now goes to the Senate.

A married person with no children who earns \$5,000 a year would have his annual tax bill raised from \$760 to \$855. A married couple with two children, making \$3,000 a year, and now paying \$120, would be taxed \$135.

The bill also provides excise tax hikes totalling \$1,252,000,000 a year. The Federal tax on cigarettes would go up from 7 to 8 cents a pack, the gasoline tax from 1½ to 2 cents a gallon, the liquor tax would increase 30 cents per fifth of hundred proof spirits, and the beer tax would go up \$1 a barrel. The manufacturer's excise tax on automobiles would go up from 7 to 10 percent, and many household appliances would be subjected to a similar levy for the first time.

Fountain pens, pencils and cigarette lighters would have a new 20 percent tax. Estimated yield: \$26,000,000.

Appeals for More Loans to Bail Fund

An appeal for more loans to the Civil Rights Congress bail fund was issued Friday by William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary. Patterson stated:

"Because of the growing number of arrests of American citizens and non-citizens for their political opinions, the CRC is appealing for additional loans to its bail fund."

"We also urge democratic-minded individuals and organizations of all political beliefs to come forth and post bail for individual political prisoners in the interest of preserving the constitutional right to reasonable bail for all Americans."

"For further information write, visit or call the national office of the CRC at 23 W. 26 St., MU 4-6640."

Jackson Denies Stay to '11'

Saypol Forced to Accept Bail; 4 of 17 Out

By Michael Singer

The Court of Appeals, in an off-the-bench decision on Friday, directed U.S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol to accept the bonds posted by the bail of the Civil Rights Congress. The bonds, totalling \$31,000, were immediately

posted with the clerk for Elizabeth Curley Flynn, held on \$10,000 bail; Claudia Jones, \$20,000 bail; and Israel Amter, \$1,000 bail.

Jacob Mindel, the fourth defendant for whom the CRC posted a bond of \$5,000, had been released Thursday when cash had been put up for him.

Thirteen of the 17 working-class leaders seized Wednesday by FBI agents were still in jail.

The bail fund acted first on behalf of these four workingclass leaders because of their ill health. All three judges of the Court of

ership by individual contributors, Judge Frank declared:

"They (the trustees) say it's for civil rights, and if the persons empower the trustees to use it so, that's all that this issue amounts to. It is none of our concern who put up the money, and there is no question of it."

At another point, discussion was aroused over a Court of Appeals ruling in November, 1949, on CRC bonds in the case of Eugene Dennis, the Communist Party's general secretary. Judge Frank said to Saypol:

"None of us could see then and none of us can see now that you had a point. If you keep this up the government will be in a position where its own bonds are not negotiable." He added, "The less questions you ask about the bonds, the greater will be their negotiability."

Saypol, asked by a reporter whether he would "raise any question now," following the judges' ruling, replied, "No, I won't make any trouble."

CRC Appeals for Volunteer Help

The Civil Rights Congress urges progressive New Yorkers and "anyone interested in defending the Bill of Rights" to volunteer their services to the organization. A spokesman explained that the civil rights organization is swamped with work in the defense of the new political victims arrested.

Persons able to give any time, day or night, are urged to come to the CRC, 23 W. 26th St., second floor switchboard, or to call OR 9-1657 or MU 4-6640 for further information.

Appeals, Learned Hand, Augustus N. Hand and Jerome N. Frank, rejected Saypol's pettyfogging tactics. They said Saypol could renew his application contesting the authority of the bail fund trustees, but he had no right to keep defendants in jail pending such application.

REFUSE LOWER BAIL

In another action, Judge Frank denied the court had "qualifications" to lower excessive bail. He told Harold Cammer, defense counsel, who pleaded for a ruling against Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman refusal to reduce bail, to apply to Chief Circuit Court Judge Thomas W. Swan. Frank told Cammer that Judge Swan, if he wished, could convene the full court to reconsider the plea.

In the argument about the right of the trustees to authorize the bonds, and the validity of the own-

DOCTORS TELL JUDGE OF AMTER'S PARALYSIS

Israel Amter is suffering from an incurable illness which has denied him the ability to use his muscles and requires constant nursing care, a physician informed Federal Judge Samuel Kaufman Friday. The 70-year-old Amter was arrested and dragged from his home in the Wednesday dawn raids. He is now out on parole.

Dr. Harold Aaron wrote the judge:

"For the past 15 years, Mr. Israel Amter has been under the care of a number of doctors for Parkinsonism, a disease, in the instance of Mr. Amter, caused by

arteriosclerosis. The diagnosis has been confirmed by Dr. Samuel Brock, neurologist, of 115 E. 61st St. and Dr. Leo Davidoff, neurosurgeon of 815 Park Avenue. Treatment, as in almost all instances of this disease, has been unsatisfactory. There has been a progressive deterioration in general physical condition and in his ability to use his muscles for ordinary activity. He has been unable to walk for the past five or six years. He also requires constant nursing care because of inability to take care of personal hygiene needs."

Councilman Brown Urges Fight Against Upholding of Smith Act

Councilman Earl Brown this week reemphasized his agreement of Supreme Court Justices Black and Douglas against the recent majority ruling upholding the Smith Act. Writing in his weekly column in the Amsterdam News of June 23, Brown said that Black and Douglas "wrote brilliant minority opinions upholding the principle of freedom of speech. These opinions are bulwarks of democratic strength at a time when they are most needed."

Brown's second column on the decision warns "there are no days to remain quiet in the face of attacks upon human freedom everywhere." Despite a false linking of Communism with "native fascists" he charged that "unfortunately, some of those who should speak up and fight for civil rights are ducking the issue today."

Brown charges that the Supreme Court majority headed by Chief Justice Vinson "did just this."

"When the liberals so-called, sit idly by and permit a Supreme Court decision that strikes right at the heart of freedom to go unchallenged, they have surrendered to both the Communists and to the native fascists. Their silence will make it easier for the court to render another tragic decision and for the Communists to attack democracy and all it stands for."

"This is no time to side with the devil because you are afraid to side with a sinner. . . . In these revolutionary days when fundamental political and economic changes are taking place right before your eyes, it is absolutely necessary for everyone to speak up and fight for human liberties."

Bill of Rights Group Formed in Harlem

A "Committee To Defend the First Amendment and Uphold the Bill of Rights" was formed in Harlem at the weekend to seek public support for the opinions of Justices Black and Douglas, who dissented from the recent Supreme Court majority ruling upholding the Smith Act in the case of the 11 Communist leaders.

Participating by invitation were representatives of the Committee for the Reversal of the Smith Act.

The committee is issuing full-page ads in the local Negro press. It has announced it will support the mass rally to be held Tuesday at the Rockland Palace in Harlem, which will be a demonstration against the arrests of working-class leaders and progressives.

Jesse Crany, rank and file seaman leader, who was named chairman of the committee. William Stanley, chairman, Manhattan Tenants Council was named secretary. Also participating in the meeting were Louis Burnham, editor of Freedom; George B. Murphy, Jr., general manager of Freedom; Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, and James Malloy, executive secretary of the Harlem Civil Rights Congress.

The Rev. Mother Lena Stokes represented the Committee for the Reversal of the Smith Act, of which Bishop R. A. Saunders of the Episcopal Church is chairman. The office of the committee will be at 2286 Seventh Ave.

Marquis Childs Says Arrest Of the '17' Perils Everyone

Free speech and free press are violated by the arrest of the new political prisoners, and a precedent is being established for the jailing of Americans for teaching "unpopular reforms," Marquis W. Childs, nationally-syndicated columnist, warns.

Childs' column, appearing locally in the New York Post Friday, declares:

"Just how many conscientious Americans are sincerely troubled over the action of the Department of Justice in scooping deeper into the Communist organization to indict and arrest what is described as the 'second layer' of Communist leadership."

"These Americans are asking how far this will go and whether we shall put 10,000 or 15,000 or 40,000 Communists in jail and detention camps for teaching the doctrines of Communism. . . .

They are fearful that this is a violation of one of the basic American rights—the right of free speech and a free press. The 11 top Communist leaders were convicted not of any overt act but for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of government with the intent of carrying through such a plan at a favorable opportunity. "If this is established as a precedent, then will it not be possible to reach down to the next rank and find that those who teach Socialism or unpopular reform are also a threat to government?"

Childs points out:

"Communists have been jailed in the past two years for refusing to testify before committees of Congress and for withholding records of their organizations. When the same thing happened to the noisy propagandist for an extreme rightwing organization, there were loud outcries from his friends and backers that his constitutional rights had been violated. Yet these same people had not been concerned over the Constitution and the rights in guarantees when the Communists were put in jail."

Childs concludes that "all but a few bigots" join in the hope of Justice Black that the majority decision of the Supreme Court to uphold the Smith Act and the conviction of the 11 Communists will be restored.

Soviet Union, China Sign New Trade Pact

LONDON.—The Soviet Union and Peoples China signed a trade agreement June 15 in Moscow which calls for increased Sino-Soviet trade in 1951, the Soviet Tass news agency reported today.

The dispatch said the accord was signed along with another protocol outlining terms for delivery of equipment and materials under the 30-year mutual aid pact signed last year.

WASHINGTON.—Justice Jackson late Friday denied a stay to the 11 Communist leaders. He granted a stay to the lawyers pending the court's action sometime this coming fall on a petition for a rehearing of the conviction of the eleven. A memorandum in both cases was released later in the afternoon.

Jackson's memorandum on denying a stay to the 11 declared: "The petitioner - defendants asked me to stay the mandate of this court and admit them to bail until next October when the full court can act on their petition for rehearing. Last September I stayed their commitment and continued them at large upon bail because important constitutional questions were involved in their case which it appeared this court should decide. This court did grant a review, except upon some questions which it weighed but considered to be finally settled by decision of the Court of Appeals. The case was argued here Dec. 4, 1950, and was decided on June 4, 1951.

"The considerations which warranted a stay and bail last September are no longer present. The petition for rehearing takes issue with the court's decision, which is to be expected of a defeated litigant, but it offers nothing that the court overlooked in its six months deliberation. To grant further delay, or bail, therefore, would be justified only if I had reason to believe that the court should, or will, revise the limitations imposed on the scope of its review and order the case re-argued on an expanded basis. That it would do so is beyond belief. "The motion for continuance of bail and stay of the mandate is denied."

Jackson's memorandum granting a stay to the lawyers for the 11 declared:

"This case presents an unusual combination of circumstances in that denial of certiorari on the last day of the term, together with the shortness of some of the sentences, will cause the cases of some defendants to become moot unless a stay is granted. This would deprive some of them of all opportunity to have their petition for rehearing passed upon by the full court—a right normally available to litigants. Moreover those who would be the first and most certain to lose any such opportunity would be those whose guilt has been considered the least serious by the court which sentenced them. These facts distinguish this case from the Dennis case, in which the right to have their petition for rehearing passed upon by the full court is not affected by denial of a stay, because no such circumstances would render their case moot.

"Some stay also is required if the petitioner-defendants in the Dennis case are not to be deprived of the aid of their counsel when the case reaches the District Court and they surrender to the proper authorities. A substitution of counsel, even if possible, would not be practicable at this time and could only result in further delay. I think these attorneys should be permitted to complete their service in that case, for under no circumstances should those defendants

(Continued on Page 6)

Robeson to Be At Tuesday Rally Against Terror

Paul Robeson will join with others in the "Fight Back" rally in Harlem Tuesday, at 7:30 p.m., to protest the current attacks on working class leaders.

James Malloy, executive secretary of the Harlem Civil Rights Congress, sponsors of the rally, said Friday, "We will demand an end to the government's excessive bail demands which are in direct violation of the Constitution."

Other demands to be raised at the meeting are for a rehearing of the

case of the 11 Communist leaders by the Supreme Court; and end of terror arrests of peace fighters.

Four of the 11 Communist leaders will address the meeting. They are former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis; Henry Winston, CP organizational secretary; Gus Hall, national CP secretary, and Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council. Bishop R. A. Saunders of the Episcopal Church will also speak.

THE NARCOTICS RACKET:

GOP, Demos Tied to Drug Traffic

By Harry Raymond

NOT SINCE 1914, when Congress passed the Harrison Narcotics Act to regulate manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs, has the problem of drug addiction reached the tragic proportions it has today among the youth of the nation.

Startling, indeed, were the revelations, in the recorded testimony of teen-age boys and girls, whose young lives have been physically and morally wrecked by the habit-forming opiates, heroin and morphine.

Still more startling, however, is the fact that these youngsters, victims of one of the nation's most vicious multi-million dollar traffics, told their story while being interrogated by New York State officials in prisons, reformatories and detention homes.

Sick in body and brain, these youths and the adult victims of the dope habit are being treated as the criminals. Their disclosure that one

In the Daily Worker Monday
INSIDE

THE NARCOTICS RING

Don't miss this series in the Daily Worker next week and in The Worker next Sunday.

out of every 200 students in New York public schools and thousands of teen-agers outside the schools are users of narcotics has brought the wrath of the police down on scores more of the unfortunate addicts.

A FEW small-time dope peddlers have been arrested in police raids. But not a single one of the big gangster overlords, bosses of the traffic grossing an estimated

\$100,000,000 yearly in New York alone, have been touched or seriously disturbed by enforcement agencies of the law.

Nor has the Senate Crime Committee, which has been stirred to take a peek into the underworld of drug traffickers, presented any sound study or solution of the problem.

Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor, chairman of the Crime Committee, called for a show of "indignation on the part of all citizens," denounced the dope traffickers for "ruining young people morally and physically" and urged the death sentence to "put the fear of God into these outlaws."

BUT THE OUTLAWS, fearing neither God nor the Senator from Maryland, continued to ply their trade. There was still dope on the market for the addicts. And the addicted youths and adults, sinking deeper into the physical and mental torture of their addiction, found little hope or relief in the Senator's political blustering.

Sen. O'Connor and all the official government agencies that daily

announce red hot panaceas to dry up the drug traffic and wipe out addiction, have not discovered that their very own preachments of war and atom bomb doom, the current dramatization of crime, bloodshed and the abnormal in our literature, movies, radio and television, are sapping the moral fiber of our youth, influencing many young people to seek escape from the harsh and cruel realities in the dreamland of opiates.

ANY SOUND SOLUTION of the drug addiction menace must first recognize that the first shot of dope these young addicts received, the dope that conditioned them to seek relief in heroin, morphine and marihuana, was the dope of death and doom preached by the warmakers of our capitalist society.

Secondly, it must be recognized that the multi-million dollar gangster dope traffickers have become a normal feature of this capitalist society.

Why they have been exempted from arrest during the current po-

lice raids was explained by Harry J. Anslinger, federal commissioner of narcotics.

"Sometimes big-shot racketeers get into the narcotic traffic by merely financing ventures of others," Anslinger told the Senate Crime Committee. "Naturally the interest of major racketeers in the narcotic traffic is as far removed as possible from overt participation. . . . Assembling of competent evidence against them is a tremendously difficult undertaking."

BUT ANSLINGER did not tell the full story. He did not tell how the millionaire "dope traffickers" directly bribe law-enforcement officials not to interfere with their criminal activities. It is no longer a secret that the big dope ring overlords, playing both sides of the street, make frequent lush contributions to the campaign funds of both major political parties.

Roots of the dope traffic scandal are deeply embedded in the political machines of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

SEN. JOHNSON TELLS UNIONISTS

'We Can Have Peace'

(By Federated Press)

"BELIEVE ME, when people really know about this resolution it will sweep the country. We can have peace."

The speaker was Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo), discussing his plan for a Korean war armistice in an interview with Union Voice reporter Bernard Stephens. The interview appeared in the June 17 issue of the newspaper, official publication of the Distributive Processing and Office Workers.

Johnson's resolution calls for a cease-fire agreement June 25, first anniversary of the war, restoration of the 38th parallel as a boundary between North and South Korea and removal of all non-Koreans (except diplomatic representatives) by the end of the year.

"PEOPLE ARE SICK of this Korea war and would be mighty glad to see it end," Johnson told the union reporter, pointing to a stack of favorable mail. "Wherever there's been any publicity on this resolution the reaction has been great, just great. Take my own state. The Denver Post attacked the resolution, calling me an appeaser, isolationist and all sorts of things. But they gave it publicity anyway, and there was a great response from the home folks, from the grass roots.

"It shows that the people read the Post, but they're thinking for themselves and they want this war to end before it gets to be World War III. . . .

"Unless the Korean war is stopped, there is grave danger that another world war will erupt. Nothing could be worse than that, nothing.

"As for the June 25 deadline—when I put that in, the date seemed so far away, and now it's almost here. There seemed so much appeal in that date, to stop the war at the exact hour it started. I felt it would have dramatic appeal."

JOHNSON DISCLOSED that should June 25 go by without his resolution getting action in the Senate, he will reintroduce it with the deadline removed and continue to press for its immediate passage.

Answering the claim that only Communists are supporting his resolution, Johnson said: "Not true. Support has come from many labor unions, including very conservative ones, from church groups and from just plain ordinary citizens who are very much opposed to communism. You may say that support has been as widespread as there has been publicity. Wherever the resolution is made known, all sorts of groups support it."

Johnson said there was "a terrific job" ahead in getting information out on his resolution.

"The newspapers, radio and magazines just aren't talking about it. The MacArthur debate has steered everyone's thought away from the simple proposition of an immediate cease-fire in Korea. The people are confused, and we have to reach them and make them understand there is some thinking on this question. The trade unions can help. Spread word around about this resolution. Contact the Senators in your home state on it. They'll listen. And, believe me, when the people really know about this resolution, it will sweep the country. We can have peace."



SEN. JOHNSON

'DEADLY PARALLEL'

'I Was in Berlin When Hitler Became Dictator'

By George Lohr

THERE IS A DEADLY parallel between the use of "legality" by both the Nazis and the Wall Street cabal as a weapon against the rights and the very lives of the people. But there is also the grim lesson of Germany which has taught us to see, and to fight, the fascist threat written into the Supreme Court majority decision upholding the Smith Act.

I was in Berlin during these fateful early days in 1933 when Hitler became chancellor of Germany, swearing to uphold and defend the constitution and I stayed just long enough—a few months—to see its democratic essence destroyed by a combination of parliamentary trickery and outright terror.

Now I see six men, garbed in all their judicial dignity, declare in my own country that the Bill of Rights is no longer valid, that it must yield to the intellectual straitjacket, the gag and the flames of the book burning.

THE TACTIC of the ruling class is clear. It follows in the footsteps of its German counterpart. Cut away at the rights of the people in the noisy halls of the legislature and amidst the quiet decorum of the courtroom, a bigger piece each time, while hoodlums expand the extra-legal terror until the whole structure of freedom comes tumbling down and fascism takes over undisguised.

This is the intent, the clear and present danger. But it is not true that the people of this country now have no escape from traveling down the blood quenched road of fascism. That path can still be blocked, especially if millions more learn quickly the real meaning of these "legal" assaults on the constitution and rise to its defense. The hideous record of Germany provides the textbook on "legal" murder of the people's rights.

IN 1930 there was an analogy in Germany to the "clear and present danger" fraud used by the Supreme Court majority in its vicious ruling.

Paragraph 48 of the then existing Weimar constitution gave the President the right to rule without consulting Parliament, in case of "serious unrest."

There was no serious unrest but the ruling class wanted to curtail

even more the pitiful dole going to the unemployed, then numbering millions.

It feared that it could not get the appropriate laws passed by the Reichstag (Parliament) and so Chancellor Heinrich Brüning, a clerical neo-fascist, invoked paragraph 48 and "emergency decrees" against the jobless were put into effect by President Paul von Hindenburg, the Junker militarist.

This started a whole era of "legal" but extra-parliamentary dictatorship. The emergency decrees were continued by Chancellor Franz von Papen, who replaced Brüning in May, 1932.

Exactly eight months later, on Jan. 30, 1933, Hindenburg appointed Hitler Chancellor and Fascism had come to power "legally."

WHEN ERNEST THAELEMAN, then leader of the German Communist Party proposed a general strike to the Social Democratic leaders in an effort to oust Hitler, the offer was rejected on the grounds that Hitler had become chancellor by "constitutional" means.

This farce of legality, staged by the most reactionary section among the German monopolists with Hitler in the main role, continued for some time after Jan. 30, 1933 and the majority of Germans failed to grasp the sinister meaning of its lines.

The Nazis wanted to rule with a completely free hand. In order to do that, they had to get rid of the Reichstag as a deliberative and law-making body. This meant that two-thirds of the Reichstag members would have to pass an enabling act, voting themselves out of existence.

Hitler could not get such a majority in the Reichstag as then constituted. There was still a sizable bloc of Communists, the Social Democrats feared they would lose their mass base if they voted for such an act and even many of the Catholic Center party deputies did not then want to give Hitler a completely free hand for his

threatened attack on the church.

THE NAZIS therefore set March 5 as the date for a new election, planning to get a more favorable Reichstag by provocation and terror.

The provocation came the night of Feb. 27 when the Reichstag building suddenly burst into flames. I happened to be in a theater nearby and arrived at the scene of the fire just a few minutes after it started.

Herman Goehring himself admitted years later at the Nuremberg trial of war criminals that the Nazis were the incendiaries, acting on Hitler's orders.

But the night of the fire Hitler announced dramatically that this was the "work of the Communists" and only minutes later, by prearrangement, a reign of terror was unleashed that, during this night alone, cost the lives of thousands of Communists, Social Democrats, Jews, Catholics, trade unionists and liberals.

The terror did not abate in the days to come. It was carried out ever so "legally" under the guise of preserving Germany from "subversives."

The terror did not abate in the days to come. It was carried out ever so "legally" under the guise of preserving Germany from "subversives."

UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, the Nazis increased their vote, obtaining 43 percent of the total. The Communists, despite their persecution, received five million votes or 12 percent.

In order to get his two-thirds majority, Hitler declared the 81 Reichstag seats of the Communists null and void, because of "national security" and then made a deal with the Centrist leaders, promising them to sign a pact with the Vatican in return for their support of the enabling act.

On March 23, the Reichstag passed the act, giving all power to Hitler for four years, and adjourned sine die. Using their new

(Continued on Back Page)

5,000 Expected at Chi. Peace Congress

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.

ALL PEACE ROADS this week lead to Chicago, where the American Peace Congress opens its three-day sessions on Friday, June 29. Here will assemble the broadest and most diverse gathering of peace advocates

this nation has ever seen. Here will be expressed the genuine "voice of America," the cry of a gold-star mother, the protest of a Negro victim of war-borne lynch hysteria, the anger of a steel worker that his labor produces howitzers instead of housing, the complaint of a farmer, a housewife, a scientist, the song of a youth singing for peace.

The 5,000 who gather here may come with credentials from a handful of neighbors or from 10,000 fellow-unionists, authorized to speak and act for them in defense of peace. In a larger sense, these 5,000 will speak also for the nameless millions who live in terror of atomic World War III.

INTO THE APC OFFICES came reports of a great groundswell across the nation, reports from volunteer organizers of a movement that has developed its own powerful momentum.

"The onery weather has left us

three weeks behind in planting, but we'll be in Chicago for the Peace Congress just the same," wrote a farmer from Dubuque.

"Our congregation at the Green St. Baptist Church is sending me as an observer," wrote a man from Louisville.

"We will have a couple of Indian people with us, one whose husband is in Korea," came the word from Great Falls, Mont.

"In order to raise money for the trip, we went house-to-house and told people we wanted to go to Chicago to sing for peace," wrote the leader of a youth chorus in Dayton.

"Please make room for 500 of us," was the plea from Detroit.

"We'll get there by hook or crook," wrote a longshoreman from Coos Bay.

"Blessed are the peacemakers and Godspeed to your work," was the message in a letter from a Louisiana sharecropper.

"We're starting out for Chicago

today by bicycle," declared a youth leader from New York City.

THESE ARE the kind of people's representatives who will make up the assemblage here in an historic congress. The strong popular peace sentiment of the American people will be gathered into one crucible here and fused into policy and program, opening a new phase in the fight for peace.

The congress will also bring to a climax the fight for Negro rights which has become so completely entwined with the struggle against war.

THE GREAT STRENGTH of the APC movement is in its uncompromising unity of Negro and shed and the abnormal in our lit-white, in the fact that the most seasoned fighters against oppression, the Negro people, are a major factor at all levels of the APC.

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Supreme Court Justice Douglas' Opinion

'Keep Speech Unfettered'

Following are excerpts from the dissenting opinion of Justice William Douglas in the case of the 11 Communist leaders. While The Worker does not agree with everything he says in his opinion, we reprint it below as a document of interest to our readers and to all Americans:

If this were a case where those who claimed protection under the First Amendment were teaching the techniques of sabotage, the assassination of the President, the filching of documents from public files, the planting of bombs, the art of street warfare, and the like, I would have no doubts. The freedom to speak is not absolute; the teaching of methods of terror and other seditious conduct should be beyond the pale along with obscenity and immorality. This case was argued as if those were the facts. The argument imported much seditious conduct into the record. That is easy and it has popular appeal, for the activities of Communists in plotting and scheming against the free world are common knowledge. But the fact is that no such evidence was introduced at the trial. There is a statute which makes a seditious conspiracy unlawful. Petitioners, however, were not charged with a "conspiracy to overthrow" the Government. They were charged with a conspiracy to form a party and groups and assemblies of people who teach and advocate the overthrow of our Government by force or violence and with a conspiracy to advocate and teach its overthrow by force and violence. It may well be that indoctrination in the techniques of terror to destroy the Government would be indictable under either statute. But the teaching which is condemned here is of a different character.

So far as the present record is concerned, what petitions did was to organize people to teach and themselves teach the Marxist-Leninist doctrine contained chiefly in four books: . . . The opinion of the Court does not outlaw these texts nor condemn them to the fire, as the Communists do literature offensive to their creed. But if the books themselves are not outlawed, if they can lawfully remain on library shelves, by what reasoning does their use in a classroom become a crime? It would not be a crime under the Act to introduce these books to a class, though

that would be teaching what the creed of violent overthrow of the government is. The Act, as construed, requires the element of intent—that those who teach the creed believe in it. The crime then depends not on what is taught but on who the teacher is. That is to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said, but on the intent with which it is said. Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen. . . .

The vice of treating speech as the equivalent of overt acts of a treasonable or seditious character is emphasized by a concurring opinion, which by invoking the law of conspiracy makes speech do service for deeds which are dangerous to society. The doctrine of conspiracy has served divers and oppressive purposes and in its broad reach can be made to do great evil. But never until today has anyone seriously thought that the ancient law of conspiracy could constitutionally be used to turn speech into seditious conduct. Yet that is precisely what is suggested. I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct. Not a single seditious act is charged in the indictment. To make a lawful speech unlawful because two men conceive it is to raise the law of conspiracy to appalling proportions. That course is to make a radical break with the past and to violate one of the cardinal principles of our constitutional scheme.

Free speech has occupied an exalted position because of the high service it has given our society. Its protection is essential to the very existence of a democracy. The airing of ideas releases pressures which otherwise might become destructive. When ideas compete in the market for acceptance, full and free discussion exposes the false and they gain few adherents. Full and free discussion even of ideas we hate encourages the testing of our own prejudices and preconceptions. Full and free discussion keeps a society from becoming stagnant and unprepared for the stresses and strains that work to tear all civilizations apart.

Full and free discussion has indeed been the first article of our faith. We have founded our political system on it. It has been the safeguard of every religious, political, philosophical, economic, and racial group amongst us. We have counted on it to keep us from embracing what is cheap and false; we have trusted the common sense of our people to choose the doctrine true to our genius and to reject the rest. This has been the one single outstanding tenet that has made our institutions the symbol of freedom and equality. We have deemed it more costly to liberty to suppress a despised minority than to let them vent their spleen. We have above all else feared the political censor. We have wanted a land where our people can be exposed to all

(Continued on Page 7)



JUSTICE DOUGLAS

The Worker

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They Fear the People

THE DESPERATE MEN now running—or, rather, we should say ruining—the country have taken one more step which they hope will frighten the American nation into a cowardly silence regarding the government's suicidal war policies.

In the early morning hours, the political police of the FBI descended upon the homes of 17 American men and women, dragged them off to prison where they were confronted with truly astounding indictments. They are charged with having "caused to be written" widely circulated public articles; or to have "attended" widely publicized public meetings; or to have merely been seen leaving the open, public offices of the Communist Party!

According to the thought-control police of the Department of Justice, these public expressions of political activity constitute a "criminal conspiracy" aimed at "overthrowing the government by force and violence"!

THE PLAIN FACT is that the Department of Justice and the Truman government do not have one single item of "force and violence" evidence either against any of the 11 Communist Party leaders or against any of the new victims.

The sole "crime" of these men and women is merely that they patriotically refuse to accept the Government's line that "war is inevitable" and that the Korean massacre must go on and on and on.

It would be well for every American home today—as it is deluged with the Big Lie about "force and violence"—to remember the recent warnings of U.S. Supreme Court Justices Black and Douglas in these cases:

"They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government." (Black) . . . "There is no charge of actual violence or attempt to overthrow." (Justice Jackson) . . . "The Act as construed requires the element of intent, that those who teach the creed believe in it. . . . This is to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said, but on the intent. . . . Once we start down that road, we enter territory dangerous to the liberties OF EVERY CITIZEN." (Justice Douglas.)

THE SUDDEN FBI RAIDS on innocent men and women flout these facts. They are organized to shut off the steadily growing, and inevitably growing, POLITICAL OPPOSITION THROUGHOUT THE NATION to the disastrous course now being pursued in Washington.

The raids were staged unquestionably to influence the Supreme Court's action in today's appeal on bail pending their petition for rehearing of the case of the Communist 11, and the jailing of their lawyers.

THE NATION has not been swept by hysteria since the Court's upholding the Smith Act. On the contrary, important sections of public opinion have openly stated their deep uneasiness, echoing the warnings of the two dissenting Supreme Court justices Black and Douglas.

On top of that, the government knows that not only are its present policies in Korea exceedingly unpopular, but that the bitter pills it has in store for America—universal military training, falling living standards, etc.—are not going to be swallowed meekly.

The tide of popular criticism is rising and is bound to rise still higher. New groups are awakening to their common peril. The dire lesson of Nazi Germany has not been forgotten. The Bill of Rights is not going to be so easily betrayed by willful and fearful leaders hungry for a world atomic massacre.

We hereby appeal to all Americans of good will to speak out against these outrages.

We urge a wide demand to lower the outrageously high bail, for non-partisan committees of political defense.

We appeal to the trade union movement to awaken to its danger, putting aside partisan differences to save the Constitution and labor's rights from imitation-Nazis.

We urge every individual to protest, to refuse to give up his free speech, to speak out for peace and democratic liberty. The people are stronger than they know. They can save our country if they will speak out now.

Bishop Admits Plot Against Hungary

BUDAPEST.—Archbishop Josef Groesz and three co-defendants pleaded guilty to plotting the overthrow of Hungary's government Friday, and one said the U. S. government offered them Marshall Plan money if the plan succeeded.

The trial of the 64-year-old prelate, who replaced Josef Cardinal Mindszenty as Hungary's ranking Roman Catholic cleric, and eight accomplices opened Friday morning.

Presiding Judge Vilmos Olti heard the first four defendants to take the stand clamorously admit they were leaders of an anti-government plot.

Two of the defendants also pleaded guilty to charges of espionage.

Dr. Paul Bozsik, a priest and former member of parliament, said he received direct instructions from the U. S. Legation in Budapest to work for the re-establishment of the Hungarian monarchy.

"They (the U. S. Legation) commissioned me to work for the re-establishment of the former great Hungary which they promised to restore," Bozsik said in reply to a direct question by the judge.

"Did they promise a loan?" Judge Olti asked.

"Yes," he replied. "The Marshall Plan was promised for the country."

Dr. Endre Farkas, a lawyer and "Holy See Procurator," testified he forwarded a declaration to Francis Cardinal Spellman in New York City for Otto of Hapsburg. It said the United Nations should recognize the Archbishop as head of state in case a restoration took place.

Bozsik and Farkas also linked two other bishops still active in Hungary with the plot. One of the bishops was said to have forwarded confidential matter to the Vatican through the Belgian and Italian legations in Budapest.

Bozsik also said documents were forwarded by him through the U. S. Budapest Legation to Cardinal Spellman in 1950.

Groesz pleaded guilty to leading an organization aimed at the overthrow of the Hungarian People's Democracy, black market currency dealings, aiding the escape of refugees to the west and "crimes against the people."

Soviet Hero Dies

MOSCOW.—The death of Col. Gen. Ivan Grishin, 50, chief executive officer of the war ministry, was announced yesterday. He commanded various sectors of the western and White Russian fronts during World War II, took part in several major battles, and became a "Hero of the Soviet Union."

Defer School Ban

The Board of Education has deferred action on a move by George A. Timone, pro-Franco supporter and board member, to deny the use of school buildings as meeting places to progressive groups.

TOP OFFICIALS OF UPW ASK REHEARING FOR '11'

The three international officers of the United Public Workers of America, joined by executive board members from five areas throughout the country, have called on President Truman to help obtain a rehearing of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act conviction of the 11 Communist leaders.

In a letter to Truman, released Friday, the union leaders endorsed the dissenting opinions of Justices Black and Douglas, and urged the President to use his high office to support the petition for a rehearing which the 11 Communists have filed before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chiang's Pals Made Profits From U.S. Supplies for China

WASHINGTON. — Maj. Gen. David C. Barr, former head of the U. S. military mission in China, testified Friday that Chiang Kai-shek's clique tried to profit on supplies left on U. S. island bases and sold to China.

Barr said Chiang's armies did not get those supplies automatically.

"The greater portion of the supplies that were turned over after the war to the Chinese from the various islands and which amounted to something like \$100 million, I believe, went into an organization known as Bosey," Barr said.

"These supplies did not go to the military and they were purchased by China with an idea of making money on them. At the time that I left Shanghai, on the docks there were lots of bulldozers and rock crushers and various things—but all under the control of this Bosey and not available to the military until the military could put up the money on the line to get it."

"I remember that one item was complete American-type dental laboratories. The day I noticed that on the list I went down to Shanghai in the afternoon and I saw in one of the department stores in the window a complete, brand-new American dental laboratory advertised for sale by Bosey," he recalled.

FORMER R.I. OFFICIAL LAUDS BLACK'S DISSENT

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Justice Black's dissent in the Smith Act case is "one of the most significant statements" ever to come from the Supreme Court," Clemens J. France, former State Commissioner of Welfare for Rhode Island, declared here.

In a letter to the *Providence Journal*, France suggests that the majority ruling upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders "nullified" the rights guaranteed under the First Amendment, and that the majority decision was "deeply influenced" by the present "hysteria."

France's letter follows: "Mr. Justice Hugo Black, in his dissent against the recent majority opinion of the Supreme Court, made a statement over which I trust the people of America will ponder with deep seriousness. Said Justice Black:

"Public opinion being what it is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court, will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

"Coming from an associate justice of the highest Court in the land this is, in my opinion, one of the most significant statements

ever emanating from that high tribunal. Its significance is twofold:

"(1) It clearly carries the implication that the majority members of the Supreme Court were deeply influenced by the existing fears and hysteria of the rank and file of the people; that while the Court is presumed to be above the clamor of the market place, such was not the case.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her column (World-Telegram, Aug. 28, 1947) graphically depicted the situation in these words: 'People afraid to speak their minds, people afraid to meet for discussion on unpopular subjects. People afraid to be seen talking to certain other people, people afraid to be known to read certain books—all these are afraid not because of any valid wrong-doing, but because of what might be suspected. You are no longer innocent until proven guilty—you are in a position where you must be prepared to prove your innocence.'

"Fear may well become the graveyard of democracy.

"(2) The second significant implication of the foregoing dissent of Justice Black is that the protection of the First Amendment to the Constitution—freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and of assembly—are nullified by the majority decision.

"The facts of the decision of the majority of the Court again is fear—an extension beyond any previous decision of the 'clear and present danger' doctrine.

"From early dawn of civilization, fear has been mankind's chief enemy. Only by overcoming it did man rise to his feet and build great institutions and a marvelous culture of literature, art, music, science and philosophy. Shall the people of America in this century of progress and enlightenment subjugate themselves to fear, surrender in fright and terror the priceless heritage so hardly won by ages of struggle and courage?"

Lawyer Calls 'Loyalty' Oath 'Vigilante' Act

SAN FRANCISCO.—The attorney for 18 dismissed University of California professors told the California supreme court Thursday that the school's so-called "loyalty" oath was a product of a "vigilante attitude" on the part of its regents.

Attorney Stanley A. Weigel said the regents had used "naked arbitrary power" in ousting those who refused to sign a special non-Communist affidavit.

The statements were made at a hearing called by the seven justices to determine whether the Third District Court of Appeal was within its rights to declare the "loyalty" oath unconstitutional. A record of nearly 350 persons jammed the courtroom for the proceedings.

Weigel argued that dismissal of non-signers was a violation of federal and state constitutions. He said it deprived the teachers of due process and subjected them to requirements outside those provided for in the regular constitutional oath.

Jackson

(Continued from Page 3)

be deprived of these counsel until their case is finally closed.

"In order to protect the rights of the defendants in the Dennis case to help of their counsel at all stages of the proceedings against them, and to avoid any claim of prejudice to these defendants because of circumstances for which they are not to be blamed, I am granting stay of mandate until the court acts on the petition for rehearing."

Want Ellis' Cartoons

A portfolio of the powerful political cartoons created by Fred Ellis, the *Daily Worker's* cartoonist since it was founded 26 years ago, is being prepared.

Some cartoons, however, are required to fill out the collection, and Ellis is appealing to all readers and collectors who have original cartoons and previous collections of his cartoons to send them to him in care of the *Daily Worker*, 35 E. 12th St.

In particular Ellis requires "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," a collection of the cartoons made by Ellis during the five years of the campaign to free the two labor martyrs. He also requires any of the "Red Cartoons" booklets published in 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Metro Music

School's Summer Session Opens Wed.

Summer Session at Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 St., begins Wednesday, June 27. Lessons are being given in piano, violin, voice, brasses, woodwinds, mandolin and theoretical subjects. Also short term course in guitar playing as an accompaniment to folk singing. Registration now in progress.

Arrest Chile Deputy To Break Mine Strike

RANCAGUA, Chile.—Police arrested Socialist Popular Deputy Baltasar Castro Friday in a move to break the Chilean copper mine strike that began almost a week ago.

Military authorities also issued an arrest warrant against Deputy Alejandro Chelen Rojas of the same party.

The two legislators had come to the struck copper zone to interview leaders of the miners' union.

Martha Schlamme
Hope Foye
Betty Sanders
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Les Pine
Osborne Smith
Rector Bailey
Unity Chorus

All sing at People's Artists
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HOOTENANNY and DANCE

Tonight
Sat., June 23
Penthouse
13 Astor Pl.

Tickets \$1.20 at door

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB presents the most refreshing movie in town—"The Private Life of Henry VIII"—with Charles Laughton and Robert Donat, 111 W. 88th St.—3 showings, beginning at 8:30 p.m. Admission to members \$1. Social all evening.

HOOTENANNY TONIGHT: Dancing too in the air-conditioned Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl. Tickets \$1.20 at door. WHOEEE! CHICAGO HERE WE COME! But first (it's a must for anyone in the know). We're going up to that fine Pre-Chi-Hop in Harlem. Labor Youth League—Dancing, you name the band. Entertainment, which leaves me speechless, refreshments of course. Where: 290 Lenox Ave. (nr. 125th St.). Time: 9 p.m. until. Donation 75c.

Bronx

FREE BEER: Carnival; square and social dancing; games. Sat., June 23, 8:30 p.m. Moranda Smith LYL, 7 W. Burnside, Bronx. 50c.

JOIN THE CROWD that will be rocking the rafters under the George Washington Bridge, with the East Bronx LYL on their first wienie roast this season. Fun and plenty of food. Entertainment. Dancing under the stars. In case of rain come to 1029 E. 163d St. Room 5. Subscription \$1. COME AND HAVE FUN at Crispus Attucks LYL Peace Party. There will be a band and refreshments. 724 Gerard Ave. (157th St.) 8:30 p.m. Subscription \$1.

Brooklyn

AFTER-BEACH-PARTY — Refreshments, games, fun. Come from beach, home, work—come! Have a swell evening with Brighton Youth Committee to free the "Trenton 2." Donation 50c. 3200 Coney Island Ave. (Brighton Beach Station BMT).

COME TO Metal Industrial LYL's bang-up Peace Dance to send young shopworkers to Chicago. Wonderful entertainment. Beer. Cool music. Subscription 50c. 87 Flatbush Ave. 9 p.m.

HWAY LYL GREET'S Chicago Peace Conference. Dancing! Eating! People! 927 Kings Highway. Saturday nite, June 23. Donation 60c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

MET MUSIC SCHOOL Citizen Committee presents Lloyd Brown, author and Lucy Brown, pianist, in attractive program at reception for artist and buyers participating in recent Scholarship Fund Art Exhibit, Sunday, 8 p.m. at 18 W. 74th St., N.Y.C.

THIS WAY TO FUN, with N.Y. State YPA, at Clove Lake, Staten Island. So... follow the crowd. Sports competition, games, rowing. Bring your own food, sports equipment, and cameras. Meet Sunday, June 24, 9:30 or 11:30 a.m. at South Ferry.

SEEING IS BELIEVING! Hear a firsthand report of a recent visitor to the Soviet Union, Miss Esther Letz, Executive Secretary of the United Labor Action Committee. Sunday evening, June 24, 8 p.m., ALP Headquarters, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Auspices: North Bronx Committee of American-Soviet Friendship. Admission 25c (tax incl.). No Collection.

COOL HOOTENANNY, songs, dance, fun—Osborne Smith, Les Pines, Betty Sanders, at No. 7th AD ALP, 1723 Boston Rd., Bronx (above Dover Theater), Sunday, June 24, 8:15—air cooled—Contribution \$1.

Coming

FORUM ON THE WOMAN QUESTION, with Claudia Jones, Dr. Gen Weltfish, Dorey Wilkerson and Molly Eisenstat. Tuesday, June 26, 8 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of the Americas (16th St. and 6th Ave.). Adm. 50c.

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THESE ARE TIMES FOR CLEAR THINKING

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Douglas

(Continued from Page 5)

the diverse creeds and cultures of the world.

There comes a time when even speech loses its constitutional immunity. Speech innocuous one year may at another time fan such destructive flames that it must be halted in the interests of the safety of the Republic. That is the meaning of the clear and present danger test. When conditions are so critical that there will be no time to avoid the evil that the speech threatens, it is time to call a halt. Otherwise, free speech which is the strength of the Nation will be the cause of its destruction.

Yet free speech is the rule, not the exception. The restraint to be constitutional must be based on more than fear, on more than passionate opposition against the speech, on more than a revolted dislike for its contents. There must be some immediate injury to society that is likely if speech is allowed.

The nature of Communism as a force on the world scene would, of course, be relevant to the issue of clear and present danger of petitioners' advocacy within the United States. But the primary consideration is the strength and tactical position of petitioners and their converts in this country. On that there is no evidence in the record. If we are to take judicial notice of the threat of Communists within the nation, it should not be difficult to conclude that as a political party they are of little consequence. Communists in this country have never made a respectable or serious showing in any election. I would doubt that there is a village, let alone a city or county or state which the Communists could carry. Communism in the world scene is no bogey-man; but Communists as a political faction or party in this country plainly is. Communism has been so thoroughly exposed in this country that it has been crippled as a political force. Free speech has destroyed it as an effective political party. It is inconceivable that those who went up and down this country preaching the doctrine of revolution which petitioners espous would have any success. In

days of trouble and confusion when bread lines were long, when the unemployed walked the streets, when people were starving; the advocates of a short-cut by revolution might have a chance to gain adherents. But today there are no such conditions. The country is not in despair; the people know Soviet Communism; the doctrine of Soviet revolution is exposed in all of its ugliness and the American people want none of it.

How it can be said that there is a clear and present danger that this advocacy will succeed is, therefore, a mystery. Some nations less resilient than the United States, where illiteracy is high and where democratic traditions are only budding, might have to take drastic steps and jail these men for merely speaking their creed. But in America they are miserable merchants of unwanted ideas; their wares remain unsold. The fact that their ideas are abhorrent does not make them powerful.

The political impotence of the Communists in this country does not, of course, dispose of the problem. Their numbers; their positions in industry and government; the extent to which they have in fact infiltrated the police, the armed services, transportation, stevedoring, power plants, munitions works, and other critical places—these facts all bear on the likelihood that their advocacy of the Soviet theory of revolution will endanger the Republic. But the record is silent on these facts. If we are to proceed on the basis of judicial notice, it is impossible for me to say that the Communists in this country are so potent or so strategically deployed that they must be suppressed for their speech. I could not so hold unless I were willing to conclude that the activities in recent years of committees of Congress, of the Attorney General, or labor unions, of state legislatures, and of Loyalty Boards were so futile as to leave the country on the edge of grave peril. To believe that petitioners and their following are placed in such critical positions as to endanger the Nation is to believe the incredible. It is safe to say that the followers of the creed of Soviet Communism are known to the FBI; that in case of war with Russia they will be picked up overnight as were all prospective saboteurs at the commencement of World War II; that the invisible army of petitioners is the best known, the most beset, and the least thriving of any fifth column in history. Only those held by fear and panic could think otherwise.

This is my view if we are to act on the basis of judicial notice.

But the mere statement of the opposing views indicates how important it is that we know the facts before we act. Neither prejudice nor hate nor senseless fear should be the basis of this solemn act. Free speech—the glory of our system of government—should not be sacrificed on anything less than plain and objective proof of danger that the evil advocated is imminent. On this record no one can say that petitioners and their converts are in such a strategic position as to have even the slightest chance of achieving their aims.

The First Amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech." The Constitution provides no exception. This does not mean, however, that the Nation need hold its hand until it is in such weakened condition that there is no time to protect itself from incitement to revolution. Seditious conduct can always be punished. But the command of the First Amendment is so clear that we should not allow Congress to call a halt to free speech except in the extreme case of peril from the speech itself. The First Amendment makes confidence in the common sense of our people and in their maturity of judgment the great postulate of our democracy. Its philosophy is that violence is rarely, if ever, stopped by denying civil liberties to those advocating resort to force. The First Amendment reflects the philosophy of Jefferson "that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order." The political censor has no place in our public debates. Unless and until extreme and necessary circumstances are shown our aim should be to keep speech unfettered and to allow the processes of law to be invoked only when the provocateurs among us move from speech to action.

Viennese Protest U.S. 'Fortress'

VIENNA.—Three Viennese citizens chained themselves to an iron fence around the Austrian chancellery Friday to protest "the Americans setting up an Alpine fortress in our festival town of Salzburg."

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5,000 Delegates

(Continued from Page 5)

Said Thomas Richardson, APC co-director:

"The Peace Congress will demonstrate the awareness of millions of Americans that the common effort of all sections of the American people, Negro and white, is necessary to achieve the peace and freedom all of us desire."

The best estimates show that of the 5,000 delegates, 2,000 will be trade unionists. Some 1,500 will be Negro and 2,000 will be women. Approximately six to seven hundred will be members of national groups, and 1,500 will be youth.

SEVERAL HUNDRED FAMILIES are expected to bring their children to the Peace Congress,

and special arrangements are being made for supervised zoo, museum and playground trips. From Portland, Ore., will come a carload including a railroad worker, a longshoreman and two lumber workers.

There will be miners from the Kentucky coalfields, a stump farmer from Noxon, Mont., a Negro poet from Los Angeles,

Three Jewish youth choruses from Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago will gather here and perform as one. A large group of Spanish-speaking delegates will arrive from the Southwest. A "Mambo" orchestra and dance team is coming from New York. Representatives from Madison, Wis., will bring credentials from the co-op movement. Montana will send a Presbyterian minister and a leader of the Farmers' Union.

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The Worker Pioneered In Fight for Trenton 6



TWO MORE TO FREE, the four freed Negroes in the Trenton Six trial signal as they won freedom in their trial. They are (left to right): McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and James Thorpe. Their two fellow defendants still to be freed are Ralph Cooper and Collis English.

By Abner W. Berry

THE FREEING OF FOUR of the Trenton Six defendants last week was the climax of a long, hard fight that began on Aug. 9, 1948, when an all-white jury declared the men "guilty," and Judge Charles Hutchinson sentenced them to death. Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, whose brother, Collis English, was one of the defendants, cried out on that muggy night in the hot court, "Kill me, too! There's nothing left in this country! You've taken everything we ever had!"

Mrs. Mitchell regained her composure later and set about the job of reversing the frameup of her brother and his co-defendants. A month later, she told a reporter: "I'm going to search all over this country for justice. I'm not going to let my brother die for something he didn't do."

BOTH STATEMENTS of Mrs. Mitchell were carried exclusively in The Worker. And this was not due to some accidental presence of a reporter—The Worker remained at Mrs. Mitchell's side in the fight to free the Trenton Six. In the Aug. 15, 1948 Jersey Edition of The Worker, the reporter, Joe Michaels, asked her readers about the Trenton Six case: "Has New Jersey spawned another Scottsboro case?"

The Worker on Sept. 19, 1948, ran an interview with Mrs. Mitchell, written by the same reporter, in which the entire frameup was exposed. Following the untiring spade-work done for the defendants by Mrs. Mitchell and publicized by The Worker, the Civil Rights Congress was brought into the case. The men, scheduled to die on Sept. 19, 1948, were literally snatched from the electric chair, although the CRC could not force Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe to move them from the prison death cells.

BY THE TIME in July, 1949, when the case reached the State Supreme Court on appeal, it was known as "The Jersey Scottsboro Case." In the meantime, the progressive weekly National Guardian had publicized the case and exposed the fact that all evidence pointed to the defendants' innocence. A dispatch by the Guardian reporter, William Rueben, in Reynold's News in England ap-

peared under the headline, "They Must Die Because They Are Black." United Press picked it up and overnight the Trenton Six case became known for the first time to millions in the United States.

Upon Mrs. Mitchell, The Worker, the Civil Rights Congress and its supporters, fell the responsibility for the original steps in defending the rights of the six Negro victims of "Jersey Justice." Of the Civil Rights Congress, The Daily Compass wrote editorially on July 1, 1949: "It would be difficult to find a greater service to the true ends of democracy than that just performed by that organization and its able attorney."

"It is becoming more clear each day that what the Attorney General means by loyalty—just as what the President means by loyalty—is agreement with Tom Clark and Harry S. Truman."

There is no doubting the fact that The Worker, the Communists who supported the position of The Worker, and the Civil Rights Congress, all of whom answered Mrs. Mitchell's cry for justice, paved the way for the partial victory in the Trenton Six case. But as long as the two men—Collis English and Ralph Cooper—are held as hostages by Volpe and the State of New Jersey the fight is not over.

Mrs. Mitchell has said after the sentencing of her brother to lifetime in prison: "Until injustice against my people is ended—we have just begun to fight."

And in that spirit the fight to free the Trenton Two goes on.

Gov't Gets 3d Delay in Case Of LYL Leader

The government again stalled action Friday in the phony draft evasion charges against Roosevelt Ward, Labor Youth League leader.

Before U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald, at Foley Square, Assistant U. S. Attorney Mollo claimed the indictment against Ward hadn't yet reached here from the U. S. Attorney in Louisiana, and asked for a third adjournment which Commissioner McDonald granted.

Ward was arrested without a warrant on May 31, by FBI agent on a teletyped request by Louisiana officials who claim he failed to report a change of address in New York City to the New Orleans draft board.

Another hearing is scheduled July 2, at 2:30 p.m.

I WAS IN BERLIN IN 1933

(Continued from page 4)

"legal" power, the Nazis moved swiftly to consolidate their dictatorship.

A decree on March 21 banned the Communist Party. The next day new decrees established the first "Aryan" laws, making anti-Semitism official. On May 2nd, a decree abolished free trade unions and incorporated them into the fascist Labor Front. On June 22, the Social Democratic Party was dissolved and on July 14 the formation of any new political parties were forbidden.

Meanwhile tens of thousands of opponents were murdered, hundreds of thousands were dragged off to concentration camps, pogroms became the order of the day and preparations went ahead for the biggest slaughter of all World War II.

BUT ONE YEAR later, on July 13, 1934, Hitler appeared before the Reichstag, now reduced to a brown-shirted horde of Nazis and called together occasionally only to hear pronouncements by the Fuehrer, and declared that "we have received power constitutionally and legally."

That's the way the Ruhr magnates and the feudal land barons brought fascism to Germany. Many Germans said after the holo-

caust was over that they had been tricked by the apparent legality and that by the time they learned different it was too late.

But for our country it is not too late and we do know better. The United States of 1951 is not Germany of 1933 and our GI's did not die in the war against fascism to have it imposed on us by the Wall Street gang and their servants in Congress and in the courts.

Let an angry people demand: Hands off the Bill of Rights.

Greek Americans Hit High Court Decision

The Council of Greek Americans, representing peace-loving Americans in the Greek community in New York City, expressed shock at the Supreme Court's decision in the case of the 11 Communist leaders, in which the six majority justices ruled the destruction of the First Amendment to our Constitution.

The Council of the Greek Americans called upon the President of the United States, the Attorney General and the U. S. Supreme Court to schedule a rehearing on this vital case.

French CP Remains as Country's Biggest Party

By Joseph Starobin

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS have shown that it's possible to finagle electoral laws, and cheat the voters—but whether it's possible to govern a new Assembly or lead the French working people to war is another story. Edward Morrow, in the N. Y. Times, is

present atmosphere is very different from 1946 when Maurice Thorez was vice-premier and when the dreams of a really new democratic and progressive France were still young and fresh.

Moreover, these five million votes represent something a bit different than the Italian Left bloc. Each vote was a vote for the Communist Party, not a Socialist-Communist coalition. Each vote was a defi to the intense propaganda both from the powerful French ruling class and its Wall Street mentors. Each person who voted Communist knew he or she was voting for a Party which the new Rightist government may try to outlaw in a few months.

By percentage, it appears the Communists will have 26 percent with 28.6 percent in 1946. In terms of what they represent of course, these are the votes of the men and women who do the work in France and without whom it is not going to be possible to make war. And they will not make war.

AS FOR THE DEGAULLIST RPF, it did not by any means enjoy a popular sweep. In fact, it got fewer votes than in the municipal elections of 1947. (It did not exist as a party in 1946). In terms of percentages, the deGaullists were running about 21 percent; in terms of seats they will probably have close to 120 on their own line, which is far less than had been predicted.

But what will happen now, is a struggle between the deGaullists and the Right-Center coalition and if deGaulle gets the active backing of the Department of State (which now has two cards to play) a whole section of the so-called "independents" making up

BUT ON BALANCE, the Communist showing was impressive, very impressive. They will probably retain their standing as the largest single party in the country. It must be recalled that the

the Center majority will swing toward deGaulle. They were concealed deGaullists anyway. This struggle is overlaid with all kinds of factional issues, since deGaulle is seeking to gain power on his own terms. But this struggle, plus the principled opposition of the sizeable Communist bloc, is likely to make the new Assembly a pretty fragile affair, almost ungovernable. And if the Constitution is revised, and new measures taken against the Left, there could be new elections soon.

ONE THING IS PLAIN. The workingclass has largely held firm for the Communists. The right-wing, neo-fascist sector of France has crystallized around deGaulle. And in between are the groupings of men who will not bar the way to fascism, but definitely assist its advance. The outlook is therefore one of grim, tense, and continuing struggle in France, where bourgeois democracy is running its classic and fatal course.

But what of the common people? What of the Socialist or Catholic workers who don't want more taxes, more divisions for the army, more of the grinding poverty which the Atlantic Pact intensifies? To them, the Communists make the appeal for unity on behalf of peace and national salvation.

There was one poster which appeared late in the campaign, and it told the whole story. It showed Paris—with the luminous cathedral of Notre Dame in the background. And the legend said: "Paris took 2,000 years to build—shall it be destroyed in a second?" That is the question the Communists are asking in France.



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